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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MR. PLATT TO HIS FOES

His Respects Vigorously Paid in a Long Statement.

MOURNS BECAUSE OF LOCAL FIGHT

The Fraudulent Republican Enrollment, He Says, Is Due to the Brookfield Faction.

LEVI P. MORTON HIS CANDIDATE

No Treachery About His Advocacy of the Nomination of the Governor for President.

Thomas C. Platt made public a long statement yesterday, in which he expressed his keen sorrow over the existence of the lively factional fight in the ranks of the local Republicans. He disavowed responsibility for the recent fraudulent enrollment, which, he said, was due to the Brookfield faction.

Incidentally, Mr. Platt tried to make it clear that he is supporting Gov. Morton for Republican nominee for President with simpleness of purpose. He was grieved over the suggestion of treachery in his support of the Governor, and said he did not want to take the delegation to St. Louis in his pocket.

The statement follows in full:

"I am told that Mr. Brookfield recently remarked that it was fortunate for the Republican Party that the Electoral vote of the State of New-York would not be required for the election of a Republican President next November. This is a significant speech. It reveals the reckless spirit in which these people who have been talking about a bolt are gaming. When I meet Republicans from other States they constantly say: 'Have you people in New-York gone crazy? Don't you know that we have a chance to elect a Republican President this Fall and a Republican Congress to pass a protective tariff, to create a sound financial policy, and to restore to the country its old-time Republican prosperity? And are you people, with your miserable, petty squabbles, going to turn this splendid probability into a matter of difficulty and doubt? Why don't you get together? What is the matter, any way?'

"Well, now, I don't know what the matter is. I don't know why we can't get together. All I know is that The Tribune and John Milholland and William Brookfield are going to bolt. Where they're going to bolt to, what they're going to bolt for, is one of those mysteries which nobody outside of Bloomingdale is competent to solve.

"That there may be no mistake about The Tribune's position, it is well to quote from its own columns. Here is what it declared after the organization of the County Committee the other day:

> "We are through. The action of the County Committee on Thursday night, or rather of a majority of that body, against which the minority made that final protest which signifies disruption, concludes, and concludes with mob-bellowing, coarse brutality, and the mad merriment of fantastic fools, all efforts to maintain the cohesion of the party in this county under its present organization. The honest Republicans of the County of New-York cannot live under this organization and maintain either their good name or self-respect. No such wanton outrage was ever perpetrated upon any political party, or any body of intelligent citizens. Not to revolt against it would be disgraceful; to submit to it would be unspeakably shameful.

"This isn't the first time The Tribune has bolted. The paper has either bolted or stabbed the party in the back at most elections since 1871. Sometimes its bolts have been the wreaking of personal revenge; and sometimes its stabs in the back have been the natural result of that compound of cussedness and cupidity which is the chief characteristic of its ownership. Its conduct in the Folger campaign was proof enough of this. The Evening Post says its antics now are due to its failure to get the police printing, and what The Evening Post don't know about the low and despicable motives of greedy and groveling minds is hardly worth knowing.

"Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, and The Tribune are hypnotized by John E. Milholland, though it is not many months since the first two of the trio never alluded to Milholland except in terms which it is impossible to reproduce in print.

"What I wish to accomplish at this time is to point out to my fellow Republicans throughout this city and the State the fact that the men who have worked themselves into this bolting humor are, one after another, the same, identical malcontents who have at all times during the past ten or fifteen years been willing to ruin the Republican Party if they could not rule it.

"In fact, they seem willing to ruin it, even when they do rule it, for they do rule it in its local Government here in New-York City, and their multiplied follies have gone far to prevent a future Republican success in this town. The conduct of the chiefs of the present reform administration has been a thousand times more disgraceful than any of the known transactions of Tammany Hall. Bribery and corruption have stalked through the streets day and night.

"It is no secret that positions with salaries of thousands of dollars a year have been offered to Republican leaders to betray the organization; neither is it a secret that men who had obtained places are threatened with dismissal or have been dismissed when they fail to obey the orders of the bolting bosses. No man, black or white, has been safe from the attacks of the City Government's emissaries.

"All this talk about fraudulent organization rolls is plainly dishonest. Who created those rolls in the first place? They were the work, as I remember, of William Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, and their friends of the Committee of Thirty. I had nothing to do with it. They framed the plan of enrollment, they supervised the enrolling, they put on and took off at their own sweet will, and then, when the voters thus enrolled got together and elected a County Committee containing a majority who had acted politically with our friends, they proceeded to denounce their own work and call it fraudulent. They were as noisy as a fire-alarm in demanding a new enrollment, and at last the County Committee, hoping against hope, for harmony and peace decided that a new enrollment should be had.

"And then, suddenly, they changed front. They said they didn't want a new enrollment, and wouldn't have it. Extra turbulent souls like John Sabine Smith wanted to go to law to prevent it. And when the County Committee timidly suggested that the rolls contained the names of many persons who had died or had changed their places of residence from one district to

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PLATT TRYING TO CAPTURE OHIO

Alleged Deal with "Boss" Cox of Cincinnati for an Anti-McKinley, Pro-Morton Delegation.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 26.—It was said here yesterday by one of Mayor Major's former trusted lieutenants that a deal had been made by Mayor Major of Toledo, George Cox of Cincinnati, and Charles Kurtz of Columbus, with Thomas C. Platt of New-York, for the selection of an anti-McKinley delegation from this State to the St. Louis Convention, and that the effort that is being made at Columbus to pass the "Ripper" bill is Major's portion of the emoluments. The bill gives the Mayor absolute power in every department of the city government. The deal is said to have been made in New-York three weeks ago.

It was promised Mr. Platt, so the story runs, that the Ohio delegation should be for Morton unless it should become evident he could not be nominated, when it would be swung to Allison.

Even State Insurance Commissioner Hahn, Gov. McKinley's closest adviser, is alarmed over the scheme, and fearful it will go through.

It is alleged that the deal with Mr. Platt was made by George Cox, the Cincinnati boss.

Cox stands closer to Senator Foraker and Gov. Bushnell than any other man in Ohio.

JUMPED FROM A HOTEL WINDOW

Hanna Moylan, En Route for Her Home in Ireland, While Insane Kills Herself at the St. Denis.

Hanna Moylan, twenty-nine years old, who had come to this city from Brookline, a suburb of Boston, Mass., to sail Wednesday for Ireland, killed herself late yesterday afternoon by jumping from a fourth-story window of the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street. She had been suffering from temporary aberration of the mind. It was to seek relief from this ailment that, under a physician's advice, she was to sail for Ireland.

She had been employed in Brookline as a domestic. She left Ireland six years ago. Her health had been poor for some time, and she was subject to violent fits of insanity. During these spells the woman labored under the hallucination that murderers were after her.

At the climax of each of these illnesses she fainted. Their increasing severity and accompanying depressing state of health, caused her physician to state that unless she sought a climatic change and a sea voyage no improvement of health could be reasonably looked for. This led her to decide to return to her parents in Galway. Her brother, Bernard, who lived in Boston and was employed in Newton, was to go with her.

The brother and sister collected what money they could from the sale of their unnecessary belongings and left for New-York on Friday. She had $200, and he nearly as much. They had engaged passage on the steamer Servia, which sailed at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Fall River boat on which they came to this city was delayed by fog and did not reach her pier until 12:50 in the afternoon. The Moylans, with two other persons who had engaged passage on the Servia, hurried to the latter's pier, but she had left when they arrived. Their fellow-sufferers by the delay were William Kelly and John Doberg, both of Boston.

They were told by the Cunard agents that they could take passage Wednesday on a White Star liner.

The excitement had almost unnerved the woman, and Kelly suggested that her brother take her to the St. Denis Hotel until Wednesday. At Houston Street and Broadway the woman's actions attracted a large crowd, some of whom, the police say, said the men did not treat her well.

Miss Moylan cried so loudly that murderers were after her, and her brother was so persistent in telling Policeman Appel of the Mercer Street Station that he must not interfere, that Appel arrested both of them. She passed the night with the matron. The latter said the woman smelled of liquor, but was not intoxicated. Policeman Appel said all the men had been drinking.

Moylan and his sister were discharged in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. They met Kelly and Doherty, and all went to the St. Denis Hotel.

The woman's room was on the Elizabeth Street side. There is a fire-escape outside. She was greatly excited, and during the morning put on her hat and sacque and left her room. She ran through a corridor shouting that murderers were chasing her. Her brother had to drag her back by main strength. He succeeded in quieting her, and staid with her all the afternoon. She fell asleep about 5 o'clock. Her brother then left her, and, with Doherty, took a walk up Broadway.

It is supposed that when the woman awoke and found herself alone, with the door locked, fear drove her into a fit of insanity. She put on her hat and sacque, opened the window, climbed over the fire-escape, and jumped to the street.

Joseph Engel of 203 East Thirtieth Street was almost under the window, and the woman struck his arm as she descended. Her head struck the iron railing, turning her body around. Her skull was crushed.

An ambulance was sent for, but the surgeon said the woman had been instantly killed. Almost the first person to reach the woman's side was her brother, who had returned from his walk, and who was nearly distracted by the sight.

The body was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station House. Moylan will take it to Boston after the Coroner decides upon the case.

Another brother and sister live in Boston with an aunt.

ALL THEIR PRISONERS DISCHARGED

Eldridge Street Police Make Several Unsuccessful Raids.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station set out at midnight Saturday to round up the small gamblers of their district. They raided half a dozen places and arrested more than fifty persons whom they found playing cards, but in no instance did they secure a conviction yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court.

Jacob Larner and fourteen men and women were arrested at 167 Forsyth Street. Some cards and chips were seized, but as there was no evidence that the chips were redeemable in money, Magistrate Kudlich discharged all the prisoners. The same luck befell the twelve persons arrested in Benjamin Katz's coffee house, 123 Allen Street. In this place the police seized ninety-seven cents.

August Hildebrand and nine of his boarders were arrested in the saloon and boarding house at 309 Broome Street. They were playing cards and there was some money on the table, but they were all discharged. This third rebuff forced the policemen to the conclusion that they had no evidence against any of the other prisoners, and the cases were dismissed.

Insurance and Politics Mixed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The regular insurance companies are preparing to make a legal fight against the decision of State Insurance Commissioner Hahn to admit the Lloyds Insurance Companies to do busines in Ohio. The lead in the mater is being taken by ex-State Insurance Commissioner S. E. Kamp of Dayton. Ex-Gov. Foraker has been engaged to conduct the fight, and it is likely the matter will take a political aspect, as Foraker is a political enemy of Commissioner Hahn, and would take pleasure in defeating him in the courts.

Forty-five Excise Arrests.

The number of excise arrests yesterday was forty-five, as against forty-eight for the preceding Sunday. All the arrests were made in half of the thirty-eight precincts of the city.

THEODORE RUNYON DEAD

American Ambassador to Berlin Suddenly Expires.

HEART FAILURE WAS THE CAUSE

He Had an Honorable Career as a Soldier and Jurist—Was Chancellor of New-Jersey Many Years.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Theodore Runyon, the American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary here, died of heart failure at 1 o'clock this morning.

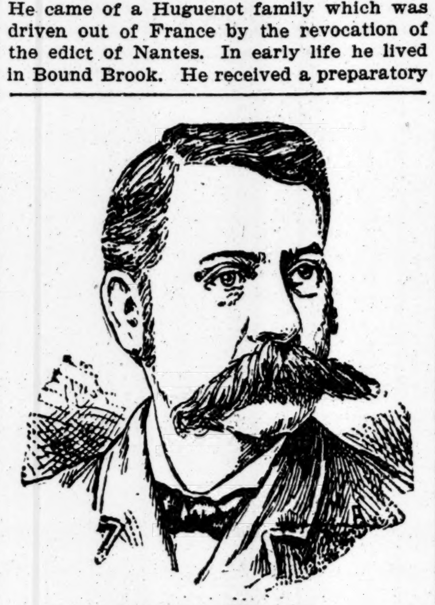
Mr. Runyon's death was unexpected. He dined last Thursday night with the Emperor and others, and appeared to be in good health.

The Ambassador came here nearly three years ago, and was extremely popular.

MR. RUNYON'S HONORABLE RECORD.

Served in the Army and Was a Successful Lawyer.

Theodore Runyon was born at Somerville, in Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 25, 1822. He came of a Huguenot family which was driven out of France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In early life he lived in Bound Brook. He received a preparatory education at Plainfield, and finally entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1842. He began the study of law in 1842 in the office of Asa Whitehead in Newark, and in 1846 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and three years later as counsellor. In 1853 he was made City Attorney, and in 1856 City Counsellor in Newark. After serving eight years as counsel he was elected Mayor of Newark in 1864 for a term of two years on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Runyon was appointed in 1856 by Gov. Price a Commissioner to revise and codify the militia laws, and in the following year he was appointed a Brigadier General and soon afterward Major General, commanding the New-Jersey National Guard. In 1860 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President in the Electoral College.



Theodore Runyon,
American Ambassador to Germany, Who Died Yesterday.

When the civil war broke out in 1861 Gen. Runyon was placed in command of the New-Jersey brigade of volunteers. In 1865 Gen. Runyon was defeated for Governor by Marcus L. Ward, Republican. He was Commissioner in 1873 to revise the State Constitution, and soon afterward was nominated by Gov. Parker for the office of Chancellor, and was confirmed by the Senate. He was reappointed, and did not retire from the Chancellorship until 1887, when he was succeeded by Chancellor McGill. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him three times by Yale, Rutgers, and Wesleyan Colleges.

Mr. Runyon practiced law in Newark from 1887 to March, 1893, when President Cleveland appointed him Ambassador to Berlin.

Mr. Runyon was a millionaire. He made most of his money while Chancellor of New-Jersey. He was appointed to that office by Gov. Joel Parker in 1870. There was an interesting contest at that time between Mr. Runyon and Mercer Beasley, the present Chief Justice. Mr. Runyon had been active in politics in Essex County, participating in nearly every campaign. Being a forcible speaker and an unswerving Democrat, he became the idol of the young men of Essex and Hudson Counties, and they made a fight for him. The office of Chancellor was then the best in the gift of the Governor of New-Jersey. It paid a salary of $5,500 and fees, the fees being double the amount of the salary. The Governor was for a time disposed to appoint Mr. Beasley, but delegation after delegation from Essex and Hudson Counties visited him in the interest of Theodore Runyon, and because of this great pressure Gov. Parker honored him with the appointment.

Chancellor Runyon had scarcely taken his place on the bench when the financial crash came, and the financial depression that followed continued during his term of fourteen years. It was a period of foreclosure of mortgages and railroad litigations; the New-Jersey Central Road went into the hands of a receiver and many New-Jersey savings institutions failed. The business of the Chancery Office was greater than at any time before or since, and the Chancellor, as well as the Clerk, Henry S. Little, grew wealthy out of the fees that accrued to them. It is thought that the office of Chancellor during the larger part of the term was worth from $20,000 to $25,000 a year to Mr. Runyon.

The appointment of Mr. Runyon as Ambassador to Germany was a great surprise. He was pleased with the unsought honor, and promptly accepted it. He was one of the most popular men who ever represented the United States abroad.

A widow, two sons, and three daughters survive Mr. Runyon. One of the daughters is the wife of a New-York banker. One of the sons also lives in New-York.

PRESIDENT HEARS THE NEWS.

Official Notice of Mr. Runyon's Death Will Come To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The sudden death in Berlin of the American Ambassador, Theodore Runyon, to-night, was communicated to the President by The United Press.

Beyond that information, the Government had not been advised of the news. Its occurrence at so late an hour in the night, of course, prevented the possibility of anything like general circulation.

It is certain that the President and the State Department will have official notice before the hour for beginning official business to-morrow, when whatever action that necessarily should be taken will be promptly attended to.

Church Decorations Caught Fire.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Trinity Episcopal Church caught fire this afternoon and had a narrow escape from destruction. At Christmas time the sides of the main auditorium were festooned with evergreens and they were allowed to remain until the present time. When the Sexton's son went to light the gas about 4 o'clock, a spark dropped from the taper into the evergreens, which were suspended from the chandeliers, and in an instant all were in a blaze. The flames spread rapidly and set fire to the oak pews and the cushions. The church bell sounded an alarm and the fire department soon extinguished the blaze.

BRIDGE ENGINE OFF THE TRACK

The Accident Happened Late Last Evening and There Was Delay and Grumbling.

The ticket men at the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge suddenly ceased selling tickets at 10 o'clock last night. This circumstance, disagreeable for people who lived in Brooklyn and found themselves in New-York just about that time, was not caused by a strike of the ticket sellers, but by the fact that an engine had "jumped" the track.

What the cause was nobody knew, whether a worn-out switch or a defective flange, but just as the engine turned the switch from the north track to the south track it quietly slid off the rails and bumped along heavily over the sleepers. Instantly the north track was blocked.

The officials flashed orders down to the ticket sellers to issue no more tickets, and a crowd of angry, disgusted, and even vituperate persons, who wanted to get to Brooklyn and couldn't, collected under the arches of the New-York end.

"It's good the night is fine and the church crowd has already gone across," exclaimed one of the bridge policemen in one of the breathing spells between the storm of questions with which he was being assailed.

Another policeman, perhaps with more experience, did not wait to be asked questions, but kept shouting in a penetrating voice, "Engine off the track! Engine off the track! No more tickets sold!"

The cable continued to run, but no cars ran with it. A wrecking train was at once sent for from the Brooklyn end, and the work of putting the engine back on the tracks was begun. At the same time, on the south track, trains of four cars, each drawn by locomotives—one at either end—were started by the officials. As soon as the platform was crowded so that not even a dime-museum skeleton man could have squeezed in, a Bridge Sergeant sounded a bell in the ticket sellers' boxes, and the policeman shut down the bars and shouted: "No more tickets for five minutes! Platform crowded!"

"Walking's good! Something always wrong with the bridge! These accidents always occur at the worst time!" were some of the comments that greeted the policemen's announcement.

Meanwhile the locomotive trains carried all they could, and the people grumbled and expostulated, and some swore, although it was Sunday night.

By 11:30 o'clock the trains were running again in the usual order.

CHICAGO LAWYER WANTS DAMAGES

John E. Crawford Brings Suit for a Large Sum of Money for Alleged False Arrest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Suit for $100,000 for false arrest was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday by John E. Crawford against the First National Bank, the Security Title and Trust Company, Seth Dudley, trust agent of the company; Orville Peckham, and J. D. Woolley, attorney for the bank. The plaintiff is Secretary of the Cushman United Telephone Company, and was attorney for the late Mrs. Elizabeth Pope.

Connected with the telephone company, as electrician, was A. C. Wheat, who occupied a portion of Crawford's office, and who had access to the latter's desk. Wheat was arrested Dec. 3 at the First National Bank while in the act of endeavoring to secure the bank's certification to a check bearing Mrs. Pope's name, which, it is said, was forged. He was examined by officials of the bank, declared he had not forged that or other checks, and was promised leniency if he would expose the guilty person. Wheat then said Crawford had committed the alleged forgeries, amounting in all to between $1,100 and $1,200, and Crawford was arrested.

Before the hearing of the case was concluded Crawford was indicted by the Grand Jury on eight charges of forgery, and the case was then dismissed in the Justice Court, where Crawford says he was prepared to show his innocence. On the indictments he was held in bond of $1,200. In the Criminal Court, Friday, Judge Ball stated that the evidence on the part of the State did not make out a case that would warrant the jury in finding the defendant guilty. The Judge then instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which was done, and Assistant State's Attorney Todd dismissed the other indictments.

Mr. Crawford is a son of ex-State Senator W. F. Crawford of Rock Island County. He declares that there was never a vestige of evidence against him except the statements of Wheat.

THOUGHT TO HAVE STOLEN THE CIGARS

Three Men and a Woman Arrested in Connection with the Hyman Robbery.

The cigar manufactory of Harry Hyman, 430 East Fifty-ninth Street, was entered by a roof window Friday night and 2,600 cigars were stolen. The police learned that a number of men had been offering for sale a lot of fine cigars to the saloons in the precinct at very low prices.

They arrested, on Saturday, at Sixty-second Street and First Avenue, John Kelly of 1,145 First Avenue, and John La Rose, alias O'Brien, alias Corcoran, of 430 East Fifty-ninth Stret. Kelly had a number of cigars that Hyman identified as having been stolen from him. The men were locked up.

John Sheridan was arrested the same night at Sixty-first Street and First Avenue. He said he lived at 1,246 Second Avenue. From information gained by the police he was said to be one of the cigar factory burglars.

In Yorkville Court yesterday the prisoners were remanded to enable the police to get another man and a woman who were in the job. As the defendants were leaving court a woman stepped up and spoke to Sheridan. When questioned, she said that she was Rosa Sheridan, the wife of the prisoner. She was taken into custody.

WOMAN KILLED AND ROBBED

Mrs. Mattie Porter Shot to Death for Her Money.

OXFORD, Penn., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Mattie Porter, aged eighty years, was found dead with three bullet holes in her head late this afternoon.

The body was lying on a bed, and the neck of her dress, in which she carried money, was cut off. Mrs. Porter had lived alone for years on the farm of her son, John Porter, five miles east of Oxford.

She had no faith in banks, and carried large sums of money about her. The body was discovered by a member of her son's family.

Suspected of Killing Louise Horner.

Wong Wah Kee, a Chinese laundryman at 1,522 Park Avenue, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the death of little Louise Horner, who was found dead under the elevated road structure in front of the laundry. It is said that the police heard the neighbors were talking about having seen the girl in Kee's shop at 6 o'clock on the night before she was found.

Kee denies that the girl was in his place. He says that while a friend of his, a Chinaman from Mott Street, was visiting him that night, a girl came to his window and annoyed him by knocking on the glass. They drove her away.

To Unite Labor Organizations.

A movement is on foot to consolidate the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, the State Congress of the Knights of Labor, and the Workingmen's State Assembly of this State. Recently a conference of committees of five from each body was held in Albany, and a sub-committee was appointed to prepare a plan for consolidation and present it to another meeting to be held in New-York.

YOUNG M'MAHON'S MAD ACT

Killed His Aged Aunt and Fatally Injured His Uncle.

LITTLE DOUBT THAT HE IS INSANE

Made No Objection to Arrest and Calmly Admitted His Crime—Grief Has Unsettled His Old Father's Mind.

Patrick McMahon, who is supposed to be insane and who is said to have been at one time an inmate of an insane asylum, yesterday morning brutally assaulted his aged uncle, John McMahon, and his aunt, Mrs. Bridget Sexton, at their house, 145 East Forty-first Street, Mrs. Sexton died in the afternoon of her injuries and her brother's recovery is despaired of.

Young McMahon's father, Timothy, a man of about eighty, had, after a long life of industry, saved enough money to buy the house in which he lived. In the basement he had found room for his brother and sister. Timothy McMahon had three sons, all of whom have been more or less wild. Patrick, more than the others, was known as a bad character. He was at one time arrested for a drunken assault.

He occasionally came around to see his father, and as often as he came trouble followed. He accused his aunt and uncle of having made trouble between himself and his father, and several times declared his intention of getting revenge.

Timothy McMahon and his daughter, the only one of his children who lives with him, went to bed early Saturday night, and the brother and sister went to their rooms in the basement soon after.

Patrick went to the house about 1 o'clock and began to pound on his father's door and call to him. John McMahon, recognizing the voice, and fearing trouble from his nephew, drunk or mad, started up stairs to persuade him to go away.

In answer Patrick lifted a heavy shovel he was carrying, and struck the old man on the head. The old man fell to the ground and his nephew again began to beat on his father's door. Failing to get an answer, he started down stairs.

John McMahon had crawled into his own room, where his nephew followed him.

"Hullo!" said Patrick. "I thought I'd killed you. I'll do it now."

Picking up an axe which stood in the corner he struck the old man again and again, till he lay unconscious on the floor.

Mrs. Sexton started from her bed to help her brother, but a blow with the axe knocked her down. Then the maddened nephew hacked the two prostrate bodies till he believed that they were dead.

Apparently satisfied with his work, his clothes wet with blood, Patrick McMahon staggered down the street into Lexington Avenue. He was met by Policeman Sullivan, who asked what was the matter.

"You'll know to-morrow," said McMahon, as he started to pass down the avenue.

Not satisfied with this answer, the policeman took McMahon to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. News of the tragedy had preceded them. At the station house Timothy McMahon was trying to tell the story of his son's crime. As Patrick came into the room his father found voice. "Murderer!" he cried. "You have killed your uncle and aunt."

A policeman was sent around to the Forty-first Street house, and an ambulance called. The two old people were carried to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Sexton never recovered consciousness, but died late in the afternoon at the hospital.

It was said that there was little chance for her brother's recovery, though he might live several days.

The wounded man recovered consciousness in the course of the afternoon, and made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Hoeber, in which he charged his nephew with the crime, and swore to his identity.

Young McMahon himself admitted his guilt to the police.

"Yes, I tried to kill my aunt and uncle," he said. "Why? Simply because they have separated me from my father. Then, too, months ago, the pair of them killed my mother by giving her poison. I was wrought up to that pitch when I had to do something. What I did was to go to the house, and with a shovel I chopped their heads."

McMahon was taken before Magistrate Simms in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of felonious assault, and was remanded without bail.

It is believed that McMahon is insane. The neighbors said yesterday that his talk of the poisoning of his mother, who died two years ago, by his aunt and uncle was only the raving of a diseased brain.

It is feared that the shock of his son's crime has unbalanced his father's mind. Yesterday the old man went to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and asked that a policeman might be sent to his house to protect him, as he feared his son might return to murder him and "end it all."

LIKED "GOOD TIMES" AND HAD THEM

Testimony Before the Court-Martial That Is Trying Capt. Healy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The court-martial of Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear was begun yesterday. Capt. Tosier, Lieut. Berry, and Engineer Frederich of the cutter Grant, now at Port Townsend, were called as witnesses.

Capt. Tosier testified that Capt. Healy was a competent and efficient officer. He never had seen him intoxicated while on duty, but he was a man who enjoyed a "good time."

Lieut. Berry testified that he did not think Capt. Healy was a fit officer for the cutter service, although he had never seen the Captain drunk while on duty. He said Capt. Healy liked to have good times, and had many of them.

Berry admitted on cross-examination that all the officers of the cutter had similar tastes.

Frederich testified that he never had seen Capt. Healy intoxicated while on duty.

A Banquet in Bogota.

COLON, Jan. 26.—Tranquillity has been restored in the Province of Barranquilla and the state of siege proclaimed there a few days ago has been raised.

At a banquet given in Bogota to the American and Venezuelan Ministers, the former declared that President Cleveland's message to the American Congress on the Monroe doctrine as applied to the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute voiced the sentiment of 70,000,000 freemen.

The banquet was made the occasion for a great public demonstration in honor of the United States.

Died Suddenly at His Club.

James W. Dwyer, a cooper, sixty years old, of 31 Downing Street, died suddenly last evening in the rooms of the Bedford Club, 26 Bedford Street. He had spent most of the afternoon in the clubroom, and about 6 o'clock one of the members went over to a chair on which Dwyer was sitting apparently asleep. He tried to waken him, but found he was dead. The Coroner was notified, and the body was removed to his home. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Lecture.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered his lecture on Shakespeare last night at the Broadway Theatre before an audience that filled the house. The lecture was esentially the same as that which has been heard before in this city. It is replete with bright thoughts, terse deductions, and is presented in a manner calculated to instruct and entertain as well.

Anti-Cholera Serum Discovered.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Leipziger Nachrichten says that Dr. Behring has discovered an anti-cholera serum, and announces that a public demonstration of its properties will be made at an early date.

MOTHER SHOT BY HER SON

Mrs. Lyons Says the Pistol Was Aimed in Sport—She May Die—Feared Henry Has Committed Suicide.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Mary Lyons, a widow, fifty-six years old, was shot this afternoon by her fourteen-year-old son, Henry, at their home, 71 Hudson Boulevard. She was taken to the City Hospital in a critical condition. The bullet entered just below the right ear, shattered the jaw bone and lodged at the base of the skull.

No one was with the boy and his mother at the time of the shooting. He ran down stairs without hat or coat, and out of the house, shouting that he had shot his mother. He seemed to be horror-stricken, and it is feared that he may have committed suicide, believing his mother to be dead.

Simon Sterling, a brother of Mrs. Lyons, who boards in the house, says he was asleep in an adjoining room. The sound of the pistol awoke him. He ran into the other room and saw his sister standing by a chair. She said Henry had taken the pistol from a shelf and pointed it at her in sport. She tried to take it from him when the weapon was discharged. Then she fell to the floor unconscious.

DO NOT WANT A BREWER'S MONEY

Students of Drury College Object to Receiving a Donation from Adolphus Busch of St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 26.—Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer, was solicited by President Fuller of Drury College to give $1,000 to the Pearson Endowment Fund, which he did. Then there was a gentle protest against accepting it, and President Fuller, in open chapel, denounced the publication of reports about the affair, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Busch. The latter, in the meantime, instructed his agent here to investigate, and see if his gift was opposed, and, if so, to withdraw it.

A secret meeting of students was held Friday, and a committee appointed to visit President Fuller, express their disapproval of the gift, and ask him to call a mass meeting of the students. This request was refused, but the students met anyway, and protested.

When the students went to chapel, high on the ceiling was seen the beer sign of W. J. Lemp, and under the flaming letters the words: "Put me down for $1,000 too."

Mr. Busch will probably withdraw his gift.

MRS. BOYLE HORSEWHIPPED BYRNES

Greenport Talking About the Thrashing Given to a Village Blacksmith.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 26.—The horsewhipping of Christopher J. Byrnes by Mrs. George P. Boyle last Thursday night is causing no end of comment here. Accompanied by her husband, Mrs. Boyle came across Byrnes in front of the Post Office. She drew a rawhide and began the attack.

Byrnes was dressed for a ball, and wore a silk hat. This was knocked to the ground by the first swing of the lash. As the woman continued her attack, her husband said: "I'll teach you to talk about my wife."

Byrnes denied that he had talked of Mrs. Boyle, and when W. P. Roll started to take the part of the woman he and Byrnes came to blows. Roll got the worst of the encounter.

The story told by Mrs. Boyle is to the effect that when she was on her way to the Salvation Army meeting Byrnes accosted her and asked her to enter his blacksmith's shop to warm herself. Byrnes says this is false.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S SON JOHN DEAD

He Had Been a Resident of Washington for Twenty Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—John Tyler, son of President John Tyler, died in this city this morning, at a very advanced age, and after an illness that had lasted several months.

Mr. Tyler had been a resident of this city for twenty years, and was for a time on the rolls of the Treasury Department, but a partial paralysis had prevented him from engaging in the active duties of his office.

He was well known not only here, but in many other parts of the country, and at one period in his career was one of the best-known men in the social circles of the capital.

Folger's Nephew Dies in a Poorhouse.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.—Benjamin Folger, a nephew of the late Charles J. Folger, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Arthur, died in the poorhouse here yesterday, aged sixty years. Benjamin Folger at one time was one of the most prominent bankers and financiers in the South, but he took to speculating a few years ago and his fortune speedily disappeared. He was recognized at that time as the leader of Memphis society.

Safe Robbed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Burglars opened a fireproof safe in the offices of Boericke & Tafel, wholesale dealers in medicines, 1,011 Arch Street, Saturday night or this morning and secured $200 in currency and $8,000 in registered bonds. The detectives believe that the thieves are New-York men who had their work laid out for them by some one in this city. Dr. Boericke says that the $8,000 in bonds are protected by registry.

Massacres by Yaqui Indians.

URES, Mexico, Jan. 26.—The Yaqui Indians have made another raid on the settlers in the valley west of here. On one ranch an entire family, consisting of husband, wife, and two children, was massacred, and at another place in the same locality, the Indians killed two cowboys who attempted to prevent the driving off of a herd of cattle.

Thrown from His Horse and Hurt.

M. Solomon, who lives at 153 West Sixtieth Street, was thrown from his horse and injured while riding in Central Park yesterday. He was riding along the East Driveway, near Ninety-sixth Street, when his horse took fright. The animal ran to the West Driveway and One Hundred and Fourth Street before he was caught.

William D. Wheelwright & Co. Fail.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 26.—William D. Wheelwright & Co., the largest lumber and cross-tie dealers in the Southeast, closed their establishment last evening under attachments aggregating over $15,000. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000. Their annual business here amounted to $500,000. Some of their creditors are in New-York.

Jamaica Churches vs. Saloons.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 26.—At a union service of the Presbyterian, Reformed, Methodist, and Baptist congregations this evening it was decided to hold a mass meeting to-morrow evening to decide upon some plan for compelling saloon keepers to keep their places closed Sundays.

Anton Pavlovsky Killed.

WINFIELD, L. I., Jan. 26.—Anton Pavlovsky, eighteen years old, son of Joseph Pavlovsky, a shawl manufacturer of 1,294 First Avenue, New-York City, was struck by the 2:45 train from Whitestone at this station this afternoon. He died in the St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Dropped Dead in His Pulpit.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The Rev. T. B. Hargrove, pastor of the Methodist Church at Coldwater, Miss., dropped dead in his pulpit this morning. His last words were: "Believe in the Lord Jesus and be saved."

ST. PAUL IS STILL FAST

Wrecking Tugs, However, Drag Her Out About a Third of Her Length.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO-DAY

Quartermaster Is Certain the Campania Grounded and Backed Out Safely.

THOUSANDS SEE THE STRANDED SHIP

She Lies in 14 Feet of Sand and Mud—Hope for High Tide—Cargo Removed—Gold Left Aboard.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 26.—Thousands of spectators gathered at East Long Branch to-day and gazed with curious interest at the American Line steamship St. Paul, whose long, black hull lies in the sand not more than seventy-five or eighty yards from the shore.

A strong effort was made to float the ship this morning, and as a result of it the stranded steamship now lies about 150 feet further to the northward, but as the shift of position was in the direction of the shore line, it did not bring the vessel any nearer to deep water, and did not improve her chances of being floated.

As nearly as can be estimated, the St. Paul drove her keel into the sand at 2:30 o'clock Saturday morning. High tide was at 4 o'clock that morning. The height of the tide when the attempt was made to float the ship this morning was estimated to be thirteen inches above the level on which the St. Paul was floated to her bed of sand. The highest tide of the month will be at 6:28 A. M., Jan. 29. All else failing, a strenuous effort will be made then to drag the ship into deep water.

Three Chapman and three Merritt wrecking boats tugged at the vessel during the early hours this morning. There were fifty powerful tugs opposite the St. Paul ready to give assistance, but they were not utilized. Six immense kedge anchors were planted in the sea about 1,000 yards from the stranded vessel. Fastened to the kedges were steel hawsers which were connected with the powerful capstan of the ship. This capstan was rotated by steam power furnished by the steamer's boilers.

Moved the Ship a Little.

Everything had been got in readiness, and when the tide was nearing flood the engines of the ship were set hard astern, the steam capstans strained at the hawsers made fast to kedge-anchors astern, and the tugs whipped taut their lines and strove mightily to drag the big steamship from her bed of sand.

Little by little she moved, until about a third of her length in distance was traversed, and then she came to a final stop, and not another inch could she be moved.

She had been slid on a "steep to" bank, and when the trial was abandoned the ship had a sharp heel to port, with her starboard water line hove ten feet in air, and with her forefoot buried fourteen feet in the sand and substrata of mud. Soundings showed that her stern was touching also, but lightly. No attempt was made to float her while the afternoon tide was at its flood, but the strain on the hawsers was not relaxed, in order to keep the vessel from moving inshore.

Another effort to float the vessel is to be made to-morrow morning. "If she does not get off at that tide," said R. J. Merritt of the Merritt Wrecking Company to-day, "she will be extremely lucky to get off within a fortnight."

The visitors who came to look, and it is estimated that at least 10,000 of them were here, were from the numerous resorts north and south of this place as well as from New-York, Philadelphia, and the larger New-Jersey towns.

The sea was almost as quiet to-day as the proverbial millpond. This state of affairs caused the life-saving crews to remove from the ship the line thrown to her when she stranded, which was used to run the breeches buoy to and from the liner. Scores of surf boats, manned by the hardy fishermen of Long Branch and Seabright, were launched during the day, and the professional fishermen coined money conveying curiosity seekers through the surf to the sides of the vessel.

By order of Capt. Jamison, however, no one, no matter what his position was, was permitted to ascend the ladder leading to the deck, except the Custom House officers and those officially connected with the ship.

Clement A. Griscom, Sr., and Clement A. Griscom, Jr., President and Manager respectively of the International Navigation Company; William Cramp, a member of the firm that built the St. Paul; Marine Superintendent Shackford, and other high officials of the American Line visited the unlucky ship and spent hours in consultation with Capt. Jamison and his staff.

Taking Off the Cargo.

The lighter John Haggerty was floated to the shoreward side of the vessel early this morning, and the crew of the latter, assisted by the wreckers, transferred hundreds of tons of the cargo from the steamer's hold to the lighter. The baggage and perishable goods were first moved. These were taken to New-York. The large amount of gold which the vessel has on board was not disturbed, but remains in a strong box on board the steamer in charge of a guard of picked men.

The gold, it is said, will be removed by the insurers to-day. As the cargo left the steamship, it was inspected and checked by Deputy Custom House Officer Joseph C. Patterson of Asbury Park, who remains constantly on duty.

Other customs officials visited the ship to-day, and gave strict orders that no outsiders should, under any circumstances, be allowed on board. The officers of the St. Paul deny the report that the vessel was injured when she struck. They say there is no water in her hold, and that her plates are just as intact as the day she was launched. The dirty water seen pouring out of the holes in her side comes, they say, from the condensers.

Telephone on the Stranded Ship.

One of the novel features of the day was the installation of a long distance telephone on board the St. Paul. This is the first instance on record of the running of a telephone to a stranded vessel. The connecting wire, which runs from Ocean Avenue to the smoking room of the St. Paul, is kept slack to allow for rolling. The shore end is connected with the local telephone system, and by this means the ship's officers are able to communicate with their agents in the city.

The scene on Ocean Avenue in front of the beached steamer to-day resembled a county fair. Improvised lunch rooms, cigar stands, and traveling "speak-easys" furnished food and drink to the multitude. On the portico of one of the big Summer hotels, now closed, was a large sign reading: "Seats to let," and the enterprising man in charge reaped a harvest. The local railroad from Asbury Park to Long Branch carried thousands of passengers. Farmers from a distance of twenty miles drove to the scene of the accident and mingled with the fashionably dressed visitors from the city. There were bicyclists galore. Some of them rode as far as Lakewood, the fashionable Winter resort.

When the tide was on the flood, many of the handsomely dressed women who ac-

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Colds, pneumonia, and the grip by putting your system in good order. Those who are strong and vigorous have little to fear. These diseases attack the weak and debilitated. Build up by taking

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cupied points of vantage on the shore had their costumes almost ruined by the in-coming breakers. The omnipresent amateur protographer was in his glory, and hundreds of snap shots were taken of the crowd, the vessel, and the flotilla of tugs and lighters at sea.

Custom House Officer Patterson telephoned from the St. Paul at 9 o'clock to-night that a determined effort would be made at 5 o'clock A. M., to-morrow to pull the ship from her cradle in the sand. Mr. Patterson said that the attempt would doubtless be a failure unless a wind from the East was blowing that would make the tide extra high.

Deep in the Mud and Sand.

There was constant communication between the ship and the shore to-day, but reporters were not allowed to communicate with the officers. All questions were returned unanswered when sent to Capt. Jamison or C. A. Griscom, Jr., the manager of the American Line.

The St. Paul now lies in six feet of mud and clay, over which there is a stratum of eight feet of sand. Capt. Mulligan of the life-saving station thinks her position could not be much better, so long as the sea is calm or there is only a moderate breeze. He thinks it would take a very severe storm to do much damage to the ship. He says she is too firmly imbedded in the sand and mud to sustain damage from an ordinary blow or sea.

This fact also makes her harder to get off. There is a fresh wind blowing from the northwest this evening. This means low tides for just as long as the wind holds from that quarter. An easterly or north-easterly wind here means high tides. Any off-shore wind means low tides. It is possible, if the wind continues fresh enough and the St. Paul still remains at her present position, that to-morrow at low water people can walk dryshod to her bow. The water has been driven out that far many a time under the influence of a stiff north-west wind.

Deny the Ships Were Racing.

The higher officers of the company and the ship gave out no statement for publication, but the petty officers strongly deny that the St. Paul was engaged in a race with the Campania prior to the accident. This story is not generally believed. Capt. James Mulligan of Life Saving Station No. 4, who was the first to board the ship in the breeches buoy Saturday morning, says the first question that greeted him when he went on board was one that showed that some one was more interested in the Campania than in the position and fate of the St. Paul. He says that before he was out of the buoy some one cried:

"Where is the Campania?"

The question is taken in different ways. Some believe that those on the St. Paul, realizing the position the ship was in, concluded that the Campania must have also gone on the beach. They knew the relative position of the rival ship, and may have concluded that since they had made the beach the Campania must have gone on about the same time or before.

The life-savers are positive the ship which loomed up out of the fog after they had received word the St. Paul was aground struck the sands. She may have had but little headway and may have been running with her engines reversed at the time.

Did the Campania Ground?

A Mr. Jefferies, living at Elberon, was up all Friday night, owing to illness in his family. As nearly as he can recollect it was 1:45 o'clock when he heard a whistle close in shore. He was about to go out when the whistle was sounded several times in quick succession, and he hurried into his overcoat and went out. He stood on the porch of his house, and plainly saw a big steamer laboring in the sea close in shore.

He is positive the forefoot of the steamer was in the sand, and that for some time she did not move. She tossed with the motion of the waves, and rolled, but did not come closer nor recede. He could just discern her lines.

They did not become more plain, nor did they become more indistinct. He had to go back into the house for a few minutes. He is not sure how long he was inside, but when he returned to the porch the steamer was still in sight, but was further away, and was swinging about. She went around until her bow pointed to the north, and then disappeared.

The Quartermaster's Story.

An important chapter was added to what is known of the doings of the St. Paul and Campania by a statement which was given out to-day by the Quartermaster of the St. Paul. He said the St. Paul was feeling her way slowly along, and not going over three knots an hour when she took the beach. She had not been going any faster than that for several hours. The Campania was close by.

Within a very few minutes before the St. Paul struck, the Campania, the Quartermaster said, crossed the bows of the St. Paul. The Campania was headed a little west of south, and was going faster than the St. Paul. When they grounded every one on the St. Paul concluded that bad as their predicament was that of the Campania must be worse.

The Quartermaster said that no pilot had been taken on board, and that no pilotboat had been sighted. Great care was taken in running the vessel, and the foghorn was going all the time. The Quartermaster said he was certain the Campania had grounded, and was convinced that she remained hard and fast for at least ten minutes. When the St. Paul struck and failed to back off, the noise on board of her ceased, and for ten minutes at least the Campania's whistle could be heard, and always from the one direction. Had she been moving at all her whistle would have been altered during the ten minutes. Then her whistle began to sound further off shore and finally it was seen that she had come to anchor in safe waters.

NOT A RACE, SAYS MR. BROWN.

Just Like One Cab Driver Passing Another in Broadway.

Vernon H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard Steamship Company, accompanied by Capt. Watson, the shore Captain of the line, made a trip down to the St. Paul yesterday to take a look at the stranded ship. After his return, Mr. Brown said the vessel appeared to be lying in an easy position. He thought the chances of her being floated good.

Concerning the published statements of passengers and others alleging that the two ships were racing to port, Mr. Brown said: "This talk about the Campania having raced with the St. Paul is all absurd. I can only reiterate what I have already said in my letter to the newspapers. The modern definition of racing seems to be that if one fast steamship meets up with another going in the same direction and maintains her habitual speed, then that is a race.

"What would you have had the Campania do? Was she to have shut off steam until the other vessel was out of sight, change her course, or come to anchor? If one cab driver passes another on Broadway are they necessarily racing?"

Concerning the charge that the Campania had been run aground, Mr. Brown said that also was untrue. The Campania, he said, had run into a ten-fathom sounding at midnight. The fog being dense, the ship continued to grope her way by the lead until 1 o'clock, when the engines were stopped. According to Mr. Brown, she remained hove to until 5:30 o'clock, when she came to anchor, and remained at anchor until 9:30, when the fog lifted.

Then it was, Mr. Brown asserts, that the Campania's people saw the St. Paul for the first time after that vessel had passed the Cunarder at midnight. When the fog lifted the Campania was, Mr. Brown said, anchored two miles off shore.

In conclusion, the Cunard agent said he had forbidden Capt. Walker of the Campania to say anything further about the matter to reporters.

ST. LOUIS TO REPLACE ST. PAUL.

Repairs at the Cramps' Yards Stopped and the Ship Ordered Here.

It was announced yesterday that the St. Louis, which was sent to Philadelphia to undergo an annual overhauling at the hands of her builders, will sail from this port Wednesday in place of the St. Paul.

The St. Louis will leave the Cramps' yards at 7:15 this morning, and steam to the Delaware Breakwater. Full speed will be made up the Jersey coast, and as soon as the ship can reach her berth at the foot of Fulton Street she will commence to load with the freight and other stuff intended for the St. Paul's trip set for next Wednesday. The company expects the St. Louis to get away on time, and certainly not more than a few hours late.

The St. Louis was laid off at the completion of her last trip, and arrived at Philadelphia Jan. 21. A number of alterations were to be made while the ship was in the hands of her builders. The changes had been in contemplation since the vessel's first trip across, when it was shown by experience where certain improvements could be made. It was found that the funnels were not of sufficient size, and it was decided to fit others of greater dimensions in order to increase the draught.

Repairs Quickly Stopped.

Rivets had been driven out, preparatory to removing both funnels, and substituting others of a greater diameter, when a dispatch was received from this city, announcing the disaster which had befallen the St. Paul, and recommending that work on the St. Louis be discontinued. Fortunately for the company it was not far advanced, and when a few hours later a second message told of the hopelessness of immediately floating the St. Paul orders were issued to get the St. Louis in shape immediately. The bolts and rivets were replaced, the scaffolding removed, and the ship was put in condition for sea service.

An Official Bulletin.

The following bulletin was posted at the American Line pier yesterday:

> St. Paul, 10 A. M.—Ship moved seaward last night at high water about 160 feet. Capt. Merritt is in excellent spirits, and says that after to-day's high water, he can make safe prediction when steamer will come off. She is making no water, and is apparently uninjured.
>
> C. A. GRISCOM.

All of the passengers' baggage, which had been transferred from the stranded St. Paul to the tug Hustler, was landed at the American Company's wharf at 7 o'clock last night. The customs officers will pass the baggage to-day.

The steerage passengers of the St. Paul, and those of the Campania, were landed from Ellis Island yesterday. Their 'tween decks opinion was that the two ships had been engaged in a race. One of the St. Paul's steerage voyagers confided to Inspector Arbeely that he was certain the ships had not only raced, but that the Campania had gone aground about the same time the St. Paul struck.

TUGS STRAINING AT CABLES.

How the St. Paul Was Moved and What the Wreckers Are Doing.

The first dispatch received yesterday at the office of the Chapman Wrecking Company, 70 South Street, about the steamer St. Paul was a telegram sent at 4:30 P. M., saying that the steam lighter Hustler, towing three lifeboats for the St. Paul, and the tug Wallace B. Flint, with a lighter and five lifeboats, were passing Sandy Hook. The ocean tug William E. Chapman had been the first vessel sent out. A telegram received at 3 o'clock Sunday morning said that at high water four cables, each 200 fathoms in length, with anchors, had moved the steamship 160 feet.

The agent in charge at the office said yesterday that as soon as word had been received of the grounding of the ship Capt. Thomas Kivlin, the wreckmaster; Arthur M. Smith, the Secretary, and William M. Chapman, the Vice President, went to the St. Paul, and that they will probably remain there until she is floated off.

"The cables," said the agent, "are our greatest reliance in such cases. The steamer is lying with its broadside on the beach. The cables are fastened at the stern, and the anchors are thrown out almost at right angles, as far out as possible. The steamer's engines draw in the cable, and so turn her gradually. To keep the steamer from swinging in and sanding, a couple of cables are fastened to the bow. The stern cables are worked during high tide as the water rises high enough to lift the vessel, and when this is assured the cables are let go and the launches and tugs are used to pull away the steamer."

A Change in Hauling Tactics.

The agent received a telephone message about 5:30 o'clock P. M. from the observatory at Sandy Hook, saying that the steamship had not moved during the high water of the afternoon. The agent, however, thought that the vessel might have been moved somewhat without its having been noticed from the observatory. The wreckers might have shifted the anchors of the cables more sternward, so that the cables, instead of being at right angles with the vessel, would form obtuse angles. This would be done to prevent too much strain on the keel in twisting the ship around, and, while they turned the vessel a little, would at the same time be pulling it out further into deep water. The progress made by such a manoeuvre would be hardly noticed from a distance.

The conditions for getting the steamer off soon, the agent said, are very favorable. An east wind and a full moon would both help to give a good high tide. The wind, however, was very light, and a stiffer breeze and rather high sea would move the sand more and help to float the steamship more easily. There is no fear whatever that a high sea might drive the St. Paul further ashore, for there is a tremendous power in the cables and the launches and tugs pulling the ship seaward.

BRITISH SHIP FOYLE BEACHED.

Struck the Rocks at Seabright—Towed to the Horseshoe.

The British ship Foyle, that left Calcutta with a general cargo for New-York Sept. 23, struck on the Shrewsbury rocks off Seabright, and two miles from the St. Paul, about 9 o'clock Saturday evening, but was floated off and towed in by the Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer, and was beached in the Horseshoe.

When she struck the rocks the Foyle had six feet of water in her hold, and the crew had been at the pumps for fifteen days. The wreckers will take out some of her cargo and pump her out.

Robert Hamilton, while walking along the beach opposite the West End Hotel, at Long Branch, yesterday morning, found a well-preserved metallic boat. On the stern were the words "Foyle, London," and strapped inside were two water tanks, two pairs of oars, and a document, supposed to be the ship's log.

The Foyle will remain in the Horseshoe until a berth is secured for her, when she will be brought up here.

WRECKS AND RESCUES OF THE PAST

Serious Accidents Along the Long Island and New-Jersey Coasts.

The Long Island coast has had a monopoly of the serious accidents to important transatlantic craft during recent years.

There was the disaster to the Oregon in March, 1886; the City of Chicago, and the Scotia, in March, 1887; La Bretagne, the Persian Monarch, and the Sorrento, in March, May, and September, 1894.

The Jersey coast, from Barnegat to Sandy Hook, has had its share of wrecks in the last fifteen years, but none will compare in magnitude and pathos to the frightful catastrophe which occurred more than forty-one years ago, just below Long Branch. The well-appointed and full-rigged ship, the New Era, Capt. Thomas L. Henry, bound to New-York from Bremerhaven, which port she left Sept. 28, went ashore at 7 A. M., Nov. 13, 1854, near Deal Beach, in a dense fog.

A score of the crew and passengers were able to reach the shore at first, and succor and sympathy abounded, but, despite heroic efforts at rescue, out of 385 souls on board, only 163 were saved. Many of those who perished died lashed to the rigging. The story of the wreck and the efforts to save life is full of harrowing incidents.

Some of the wrecks on this coast since 1880 were attended with loss of life, but many vessels got off uninjured, because, in the majority of instances, the vessels simply went aground on deep sand banks, where, if the sea is not rough, ships can be saved in fair condition.

A wreck occurred the night of Jan. 6, 1881. The schooner Anson Stimson, Capt. Allan Stoman, from San Domingo, met her fate on Brigantine Beach. Nearly all the crew were ill with chills and fever, and the captain had just died. There was, however, no fatality due to the wreck.

The English steamer Roraima, Capt. Trottles, from Demerara, went ashore off Shark River Inlet, Feb. 1, 1881. The crew and two passengers were saved.

The steamer Plymouth Rock was nearly lost through the disabling of machinery near Seabright, Aug. 17, 1881. She was saved by the steamtug Germania.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

The steamship Pliny, Capt. Robert Mitchell, from Rio de Janeiro, went ashore at night at Deal Beach May 13, 1882. The crew and twenty-one passengers, fourteen of whom were women and children, were saved.

The steamship City of Richmond of the Inman Line had a narrow escape Feb. 16, 1883, when she struck a shoal near the Scotland Lightship in a fog. She was, however, hauled off without damage of importance.

The "black flag mystery" also occurred in 1888. Dr. Holden of Newark was gunning off Beach Haven, Aug. 17, when, as he afterward affirmed, he saw a piratical-looking schooner flying the emblem of the buccaneers flee from a steamship and suddenly founder.

The steamer West Jersey of Philadelphia went to pieces off Barnegat Dec. 24, 1885, and her master, Capt. A. Bloodgood, was drowned.

The Germania, three-masted schooner, Capt. Windhorst, of Bremen, went ashore at night, Nov. 27, 1889, off the West End Hotel, Long Branch. The Captain and ten sailors perished.

Off Barnegat, on a clear night, Oct. 30, 1890, the schooner Cornelius Hargrave ran into and sank the steamship Viscaya of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, bound to Havana from New-York. Seventy lives were lost.

The English brig Joseph Banigan, Capt. Lyons, went ashore at Long Branch in a fog March 24, 1891. One sailor was drowned.

The British ship Windermere, on her maiden trip to New-York, went ashore at Deal Beach, close to the spot where the New Era disaster occurred in 1854, March 18, 1892.

The ship Emily F. Whitney, Capt. Dearborn, from Pisagua, Chile, went ashore near Beach Haven Dec. 19, 1892.

The British steamer Wells City, Capt. Savage, of the Bristol City Line, stranded, broadside on, at Seabright, in a fog, March 11, 1893.

The schooner Booth Brothers, Capt. Burdick, from Maine to Philadelphia, went ashore at Brigantine Beach. There were gallant and thrilling rescues of the Captain, his wife and child, and the crew.

The steamship Andes of the Atlas Company, Capt. Williams, from Port Limon, went ashore at Little Beach Jan. 22, 1894.

Hundreds of excited residents of Seabright saw, July 22, 1894, the rescue of the crew of the Baltimore schooner Robert H. Mitchell, Capt. B. Pratt, bound from New-York for Norfolk.

Somewhat similar to the St. Paul accident was the stranding of the British steamship Irrawaddy of the Trinidad Steamship Line, Nov. 10 of last year. The vessel was bound from Grenada, South America, to New-York. She went ashore at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon near the foot of Third Avenue, Asbury Park, during a fog so dense that it was impossible to see from one end of the ship to the other. Capt. Byer had just taken soundings, and found twenty-five fathoms of water, when the vessel suddenly struck the bar. There were fourteen passengers on board, but none cared to go ashore in the lifeboats, which were sent out from Life-Saving Station No. 6, at Deal Beach, as they expected the Irrawaddy to get off at the next high water. She was found to be very deep in the sand, however, and the passengers were taken off in a tug.

An immense quantity of asphalt was jettisoned to lighten the steamer, and hides, sugar, and fruits, which made up part of the Irrawaddy's cargo, were taken off in lighters. Hundreds of sacks were thrown overboard. Finally, after being swept by a terrific storm and almost given up for lost, the vessel was floated eleven days after she stranded. She was immediately repaired and put in service.

In the early fifties many a gallant sailing craft stranded on the upper Jersey coast, to remain to go to pieces and bleach. The third week in April, 1854, was singularly disastrous.

The ship Powhattan went ashore at Long Branch and 200 lives were lost, and the schooner Manhattan was wrecked near-by, while the packet ship Underwriter, with 640 passengers, ran ashore near Long Branch. No lives were lost in this case.

Often such misfortunes came in couples. In February, 1875, the Queen and France both ran into the sand near Long Branch, and in January, 1877, L'Amerique got stranded, and remained a prisoner for months. March 3, 1877, the Russland came to keep her company for a short time.

TAMMANY CAPTAIN ARRESTED

JOHN ROONEY CHARGED WITH ROBBING A CHINAMAN.

With Two Other Men Said to Have Attacked Chin Sing and Stolen $4—Will Be Examined This Morning.

John Rooney, Tammany Captain in the Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, was arraigned with two other prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of having assaulted and robbed Chin Sing, a laundryman at 123 Christopher Street.

Rooney is twenty-four years old and lives at 627 Hudson Street. He is a clerk in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at a salary of $1,500 a year. A brother, who is a Federal employe at Washington, is also well known in Tammany politics. The others two prisoners were Joseph Joyce, twenty years old, employed in Beadleston & Woerz's brewery, and living at 817 Greenwich Street, and William Wilson, twenty-five years old, a lumber inspector by trade, living at 111 Christopher Street.

The arrests were due to Henry Fulle, seventeen years old, who saw the men rush out of the laundry followed by the Chinaman. He followed them until he met a policeman, who arrested them and then hunted up Chin Sing. The Chinamen told the policeman that three men had come into his place, and while Wilson and Joyce had held him on the bed, Rooney had gone to the money drawer and had taken from it $4 in small silver change. He accompanied the policeman to the station house and positively identified the prisoners as the three men that had been in the place.

The amount of money found on the three prisoners was $3.90, ten cents less than the amount the Chinaman had said had been taken.

In Jefferson Market Court, after both Fulle and Chin Sing had testified, the prisoners all denied that they had been in the laundry. Rooney said that he had met the other two men as he was on his way home, and as they were slightly under the influence of liquor he had accompanied them to see that they did not get into any trouble.

Magistrate Deuel was not satisfied with the Chinese interpreter who was explaining Chin Sing's statements to the Court, and said that he would adjourn the matter until to-day so the Chinese Consul could be present to act as interpreter.

Magistrate Deuel fixed bail for each man at $2,000. James J. Holmes of 515 Hudson Street offered himself as surety for Rooney. Holmes said that he knew all of the prisoners to be respectable young men, and he did not believe that the charges made against them were true. He said that he believed the prisoners had gone into the Chinaman's place for the purpose of having sport with him, but he did not believe that they had stolen any money. Holmes was accepted as surety, and Rooney was released. The other two prisoners were locked up to await examination this morning at 10 o'clock.

Success of Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last night in Judson Memorial Church, Washington Square South. The main hall was crowded with patrons of the branch, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, two of the chief benefactors. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, William E. Dodge, and J. Frederick Talcott.

W. E. Wilkins, the Secretary, read a report of the work done for the past year. In it he stated that the Bowery Branch had obtained 1,800 positions for young men, served 83,000 meals, furnished 33,000 lodgings, 1,116 garments, and that 3,816 young men had acknowledged that they had been saved from a reckless life.

Passengers on La Bourgogne.

Among those who arrived from Europe yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bourgogne were Col. T. Ayrault Dodge, Charles Max, Mr. and Mrs. Georges F. Nardin, Alphonse Pelisson, Georges Vessier, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Zuricalday.

BROOKLYN A BEER HAVEN

Mayor Wurster Does Nothing and Saloon Keepers Break Laws.

POLICE CAPTAINS FOLLOW LEADERS

No Orders, No Action, Their Rule of Duty — Temperance Workers Will Give the Mayor Lots of Statistics.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn is, apparently, still gathering excise statistics, as he said he would, before taking determined action on the excise question. He has not yet done anything to cause the enforcement of the Sunday law, nor has Leonard R. Welles, the Police Commissioner, gone further than to order his men not to drink.

Brooklyn, therefore, was as much as ever the refuge of the thirsty yesterday, and the day was as much as ever one of rest and romancing for the police.

A sleek Captain smiled at a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and murmured: "There's not an open saloon in my precinct."

In answer to the question as to whether any of the saloons of the precinct were closed, the murmuring Captain said: "They are all closed to the best of my knowledge and belief."

"Could you be convinced that any saloons are doing business?" the reporter asked.

"I have not the time to-day," was the reply.

This busy, easy-going Captain might have stood on the station house steps and seen brigades of the thirsty marching Indian file in and out of side doors of neighboring saloons. What this Captain said and what he did not do are illustrative of yesterday's entire work in the Brooklyn Police Department. Everything was left undisturbed—perhaps because Mayor Wurster is gathering statistics.

The Mayor's last remarks on the excise question are these:

"I have received some data from the Police Department relative to arrests in this city which would seem to controvert some of the statements made by the advocates of the stern enforcement of the Sunday closing laws. The information furnished me shows that in the two years of Mayor Schieren's term the number of arrests on Sundays for intoxication was much smaller than for the preceding two years. The statistics are as follows: Arrests on Sundays for intoxication in the years 1892 and 1893, 9,533; in the years 1894 and 1895, 7,984.

"I have received more figures from the Police Department showing that the arrests for violation of the excise law last year were 130. They were disposed of in this way: Discharged by the Police Sergeant at the desk, 3; discharged by the court, 103; found guilty and sentenced, 17; found guilty and sentences suspended, 2; cases still pending, 5. All these cases are tried before juries, and I think the data I have given you shows that the law has been more stringently enforced, that it is more closely observed by liquor dealers, and that the law and order of the city are better to-day than they were two years ago."

Nearly every saloon in the city was open. Three arrests were made. Leopold Bromberg, saloon keeper, 1,049 Myrtle Avenue, was accidentally discovered doing a tremendous liquor and pool business at 1 o'clock in the morning. He and several pool players were arrested. The players were discharged and Bromberg was held.

John J. Demuth, saloon keeper, 291 Bridge Street, did a splendid business until 10 A. M. Then Mr. Welles's vigilantes arrested him.

John Brown, saloon keeper, 377 South Street, was chosen from dozens of his neighbors and made a victim.

Seventy-five intoxicated men were arrested between midnight Saturday and 6 o'clock last night. The police, perhaps, think these men had been reading liquor signs over closed doors.

The saloons that have from time to time been reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES as being open Sundays were open, as usual, yesterday. Valentine Schmitt's saloon, Fulton and High Streets, was doing a great business, and all the other saloons in Fulton Street and Washington Street, from the City Hall to the Bridge, were open.

Frank McCutcheon's place, in Willoughby Street, near Police Headquarters, was open to such an extent that the interior could be seen from the street.

Duffy's, 14 and 16 Myrtle Avenue, and the saloon at Adams Street and Myrtle Avenue were open. Capt. Kenney, who commands the precinct, said that no saloons in his territory were doing business.

On the hill, in South Brooklyn, in East New-York, the same condition of affairs existed, while in the Eastern District all the saloons were open, especially in the Sixth Precinct, where the Germans enjoy themselves Sundays drinking beer.

The Police Captains have been instructed to send to Commissioner Welles to-day a list of all saloons that are within 200 feet of a church or school, in violation of the Laws of 1892.

The lecture given to the Police Captains Saturday by Commissioner Welles, in which he instructed them to warn their men against drinking, and said delinquency in regard to this and other things had greatly increased, has been commented on by many people of Brooklyn, and some of them think Mr. Welles made an exceedingly bad mistake.

A prominent Republican of the Twenty-third Ward, who had read the report of Commissioner Welles's remarks, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Commissioner Welles has given the Police Department of Brooklyn a very black record. There is no doubt that if Commissioner Welles gave the order to close the saloons, they would be closed. The police know that the Commissioner has not given this order, and they feel that if a State law can be violated by the Police Commissioner they can violate a rule of the department.

"The police know the saloons are open contrary to law, and they simply enter the side doors and demand free drink. The saloon keeper is compelled to avoid being arrested for violating the law.

"A fine statement the Police Commissioner makes. He shows that during his predecessor's term of office drunkenness was not so great as during his two years term as Commissioner. And why? Simply because he refuses to enforce the law, and the policemen become careless and drink.

"If Commissioner Welles would enforce the excise law, he would find that the patrolmen would not drink so much. By allowing the saloons to remain open Sundays, he places temptation in the way of the men."

The Brooklyn Prohibition League met at 515 Fulton Street yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, who presided, showed that the saloons were open as usual. Then he read the following report made by the agents who had been investigating during the day:

> The agents of the league report as usual finding many saloons open at side doors, and even women and children entering and leaving the same with pails. The locations of some of the saloons are as follows:
>
> Park Avenue—No. 421, corner of Franklin Avenue; Nos. 493, 591, 641, 765, 824 Park Avenue, and Sandford Street; Tompkins Avenue and Flushing Avenue; Flushing Avenue and Broadway.
>
> Kent Avenue—Nos. 745, 659, 554, 535, 518, 761; 360 Flushing Avenue.
>
> Fifth Avenue—Nos. 27, 52, 90, 100, 126, 128, 148, (boy with pail,) 164, 165, 181, 206, (two men drunk,) 208, 223, 239, 248, 270, (boy twelve years old; policeman No. 1,109 took boy's name. Saloon was bolted when we returned and tried to enter;) boy of twelve years with pail at 135, 121, 124, 102. Broadway and Gates Avenue—659 Gates Avenue, Gates and Stuyvesant Avenues, Officer 1,394 in front; Quincy Street and Stuyvesant Avenue, Officer 674 passed.
>
> At Third Avenue and Degraw Street a woman and small boy left with pails.
>
> At Grand Street saloons were open at Nos. 16, 21, 26, 29, 30, 48, 72, 73, 74, 101, 104, 114, 128, 137 149 172, 220, 266, 282, 309, 311, 384, 390, 398, 399, 440, 499, 500, 501, 570, 622.
>
> Bedford Avenue—Nos. 291, 293, 311, 357, 364; Officer 645 in front of store getting his boots blacked; 453, 684, 701, 707, 725, 736, 814, 971, 1,011, 1,029, 1,058, 1,109, 1,167, 1,183.
>
> Third Avenue—Nos. 1,183, 1,354, 1,326, 1,283, Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
>
> Conover Street—Nos. 352, 309, 322, 267, 249.
>
> Hamilton Avenue—Nos. 127, 152, 156, 396, 140 Hoyt Street, Wythe Avenue and Vanderbilt Avenue, Myrtle Avenue and Hall Street, Myrtle Avenue and Washington Avenue, Nos. 472, 328, 369 Myrtle Avenue.

The report will be sent to Mayor Wurster to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Funk said that nearly every saloon in the city was open, and that he believed the police for the first time were showing a little more leniency to the barbers' shops, as many of them were open.

THE WALLACE CO.
Silversmiths,
FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.
STERLING SILVER
FOR
WEDDING & ANNIVERSARY GIFTS:
Presentations, Prizes, Favors, etc.
Silver Mounted Leather Goods.

"If the saloons must be open," he said, "let the same privilege be accorded the barbers' shops. It is not right that the worst business in the city should be accorded privileges not given to others. It is apparent to every man, woman, and child who know anything that every saloon sells liquor on Sunday; every one knows that excepting the Mayor and the Commissioner of Police.

"Never since I have been in the city—thirty years—has the violation of the Sunday laws been so flagrant as it is under the present administration. The policy of this administration is a side-door policy. It is worse now than it was under Mayor Schieren, and also worse than during 'Boss' McLaughlin's time.

"Now, what we want to do is to find out whether the laws are to be administered or not by our present hypocritical administration."

The Ainsworth compulsory temperance education law was then discussed by the Rev. A. F. Newton, Mrs. Emma Pettengill of the Board of Education and President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Pettengill made a strong plea in support of total abstinence and for the enforcement of the Ainsworth law. She said that at first she expected ridicule would follow the adoption of the bill, because the teachers were not thoroughly conversant with the subject they were to teach. She said she hoped some means would be taken by the city to buy the necessary textbook.

"This is impossible at present," she said, "for the $12,000 voted for the purpose is not available. The money is, most unfortunately, not in the treasury. At present there is not a dollar to be had. We trust that the necessary bonds will be issued and the money forthcoming."

Col. Alexander S. Bacon spoke on the subject, and then resolutions were adopted opposing the amendments to the Ainsworth law, which are now before the Legislature.

A mass meeting will be held in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church to-morrow evening, when the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Hall, the Rev. Robert J. Kent, and others will speak on the Sunday excise law.

MR. WURSTER'S POLICY DENOUNCED.

The Rev. Erwin Dennett Says Ingersoll Would Have Done Better.

The Rev. Erwin Dennett, in a prelude to his sermon at the Baptist Tabernacle, Clinton Street and Third Place, Brooklyn, last evening, denounced Mayor Wurster for his laxity in enforcing the excise law, in forcible language. He did not wish to be understood as antagonistic to the Mayor, he said, as he had only love for him, but he thought his plea of waiting to investigate the law a weak one.

He suggested that if he did not soon adopt a new line of action the wives of men who are ruined by Sunday drinking in Brooklyn assemble before the Mayor's house and appeal to him personally to save their homes and keep his oath of office.

"I dislike," Mr. Dennett said, "to bring this subject up here, because it is unpleasant to strike at any man, especially an official, and I do not wish to put myself on record as opposing the present administration. In fact I have the kindest feelings for it. So I may say that it is not that we love our officials less, but our homes and children more.

"In the first place, what has Mayor Wurster done to enforce the law? When waited on by law-loving citizens he asked for time to investigate the law, and this every one will admit is a very weak plea. There are just two things it is necessary for a man who has taken the oath of office to know. He must know what the law is and whether or not it is being violated.

"The law in the case is short and concise, and would seem to most persons to admit of but one interpretation. But, supposing he did not understand it, can anybody believe that he does not know it is being violated? We have all seen drunkards reeling on the streets on Sunday, and men and women and children emerging from gin mills with buckets of beer, so the man must be lacking in judgment who cannot draw his conclusions. I know the Mayor is not such a person. He looks like an intelligent man and a gentleman, and yet he has given us a month of Sunday law-breaking.

"The Mayor is almost wholly responsible for this law-breaking. It is claimed that he is a fine gentleman, a Christian, and a church member, but I know that he has allowed the saloons to keep open, and shown a greater indifference to God's laws than Robert Ingersoll would ever show. He has made official oaths a farce, he has taught the young men to break the law, and I am very much mistaken if Brooklyn will not reap a fearful harvest of crime from this example.

"Of this I am certain, that whatever the effects be on this earth, Mayor Wurster will have to give an account before Almighty God."

ADVOCATED SUNDAY CLOSING.

Meeting in the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Sunday Saloon Closing" was the subject discussed last evening in the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Decatur Street, near Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdish, Judge Groo, Frederick B. Schenck, and the Rev. Robert J. Kent were the speakers.

The Rev. Dr. Bowdish said, when the members of the congregation had signed the petition that was in the church asking the Mayor to enforce the law, he intended taking the petition to the saloon keepers, to see if they would not sign it also.

The sentiment of the saloon keepers he had met were in favor of keeping the saloons closed on the Sabbath, but they could not keep closed if the other saloon keepers violated the law by keeping their saloons open.

"Some of them told me," Dr. Bowdish said, "that they would like to enjoy the Sabbath as a day of rest, and they would like to see all the saloons closed." He thought he could get many saloon keepers to sign the petition.

Judge Groo said the liquor traffic was worse than slavery, and the saloon was the centre of everything evil. He spoke in favor of the Ainsworth law, and asked his hearers to teach their children the nature of intoxicants. Public sentiment was in favor of the Ainsworth law, but it was not organized.

He eulogized the position taken by Commissioner Roosevelt in this city. When he said he had profound admiration for Mr. Roosevelt many of the members cried "Amen!"

"But the same can be done here," he continued, "and the same things can be accomplished.

"Is it any less a crime to violate the law by means of the side door? Ask your Mayor. Maybe he can answer.

"It is a surprise to me that men, who have been elected to office and who have taken an oath upon the Bible that they will faithfully enforce the laws, must wait to have petitions sent to them asking them to do their duty."

Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, said he hoped public sentiment would be so largely expressed in the petitions that Mayor Wurster would see that the saloons were closed on the Sabbath.

He said he had received a circular from the German-American Citizens' Union of this city asking him to sign a petition. The petition was in favor of local option. Mr. Schenck said it showed that the opposition was organized, and it was time the people who were opposed to local option and other bills contrary to the present law should also be organized.

The Rev. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, who is the leader of the movement, referred to the work that had been performed. He said there was no politics in it. The movement was backed by the men who had the best interests of the city at heart.

MR. PLATT TO HIS FOES

Continued from Page 1.

another, and that the names of those would have to be removed before a truthful enrollment could be obtained, they all had spasms.

"They said that this was proof positive of a vile conspiracy to shut out of the primaries all independent, high-minded, conscientious, upright, and genuine Republicans.

"And so, yielding, the rolls were not purged. They were simply opened to receive new names. Now it was the argument of Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Root, and all the rest of them that the great virtue of the election-district system was that the rolls could not be padded with fictitious or Democratic names. The election-district organization, they said, will be a neighborhood organization; everybody will know everybody else, and so it will be impossible for the wicked machine bosses to run in Tammany heelers and carry the primaries by fraud.

"But their present charge is that this supreme virtue of their plan does not exist at all, that the rolls were padded, that the Tammany heelers were "run in," and that the wicked machine bosses prevailed by reason of their old devices, which the Committee of Thirty plan was warranted to circumvent.

"Does it not occur to the thoughtful and intelligent Republicans of New-York that these people have to do too much explaining to account for their constant defeats? They have had their own way in every respect, save only in the desire which Judge Russell formulated, that I should take myself out of the country, never to return.

"The plan of party organization was their. They put it into execution. They supervised every detail of it from first to last, and yet because it doesn't work so as to put the organization within the control of a little group of Union League Club politicians, they go up on the house tops and scream "Fraud!"

"It seems to afford these gentlemen particular pleasure to refer to the rolls of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and they point out that, whereas the Republican vote in that district last Fall was only so many, the enrollment is so many more. I dare say that there is some truth in this charge. It was for the purpose of preventing such conditions that the County Committee desired to remove from the rolls the names of persons who had died or removed from the district.

"But in any case the Twenty-fifth District was their own district. It was the district of Cornelius N. Bliss and Job Hedges. When it was originally organized by the Thirty, John Milholland charged that its rolls were stuffed with the names of non-residents, dummies, and repeaters, and I think at that time John took the trouble to find out, and in this instance he told the truth.

"The conditions which exist in the Twenty-fifth District are characteristic to a greater or less degree of every district in the city, and the worst of all, I think, is the Fourth District, over which John J. Collins, one of the new Committee of Five Hundred presides. I append herewith a little table which shows the vote cast for John Palmer for Secretary of State and the enrollment in the Fourth Assembly District, and which reveals the fact that out of forty-one election districts there were only nine in which the Republican vote for Palmer exceeded Mr. Collins's enrollment. A scrutiny of this enrollment shows the excess to be composed largely of Tammany heelers.

Total enrollment	2,240
Total Palmer vote in district 1895	1,762
Excess of enrollment over Palmer vote	478
Number of delegates Fourth Assembly District entitled to in Congressional Convention on enrollment	96
Number of delegates Fourth Assembly District entitled to in Congressional Convention on Palmer's vote	66
Excess of delegates on enrollment over Palmer's vote	30

"Then there is another Brookfield-Bliss district which is a fine example of the sort of work their people have carried on whenever they could; this is the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, where John Little does the work for the Union League contingent. Here is a summary of the result of the investigation:

Total enrollment	2,297
Total Palmer vote	1,788
Excess enrollment over Palmer vote	509
Number of delegates Assembly District entitled to on enrollment to Congressional Convention	107
Number of delegates from Assembly District to Congressional Convention on Palmer vote	74
Excess of delegates on enrollment over Palmer vote	33

"The representation of the Assembly districts in the Congressional District Conventions is based upon the enrollment in each Assembly district. It is not necessary to point out the game of control which the concoctors of the Brookfield-Bliss frauds were playing by this padded enrollment. It is so plain that he who runs may read.

"And they have arranged a committee of Five Hundred—that is, John E. Milholland has printed 500 names, more or less, in The Tribune, and calls it a Committee of Five Hundred. It is as fraudulent as any other and all other productions of the Bliss-Brookfield-Union League-Tribune malcontents. Gen. Daniel Butterfield never authorized the use of his name by this committee; neither did Gen. James M. Varnum, neither did Col. Ethan Allen, neither did Judge Gedney—but there is no need in prolonging the list of gentlemen who refuse to associate themselves with such a movement.

"The alleged membership of this committee consists largely of a lot of names which figured on the rolls of Milholland's Industrial Alliance of four years ago. Nobody knows whether their owners are dead or alive, and for that matter no one knows or ever did know whether most of them ever existed, nor does any one care.

"I realize, of course, that all this talk about the rolls is only an excuse. What I hope is that everybody else will realize it, too. The Republican Party of New-York State can nominate the next President of the United States if it chooses to do so.

"It has a candidate in Gov. Morton who commands universal respect, who is admirably equipped for the Presidency, and I believe he will surely be nominated. New-York will send to the St. Louis Convention a delegation honestly, seriously, and enthusiastically in favor of Gov. Morton's nomination, and we shall carry New-York this Fall for Gov. Morton despite The Tribune and against these Union League malcontents. It is unfortunate, of course, that this occasion should be selected by Republicans as a suitable one for the organization of a bolting party, but it is in no wise dangerous. It is no more dangerous now than was the bolt in 1872, nor half as much so.

"Among the falsehools they have circulated in their effort to justify themselves is the statement that I am endeavoring to carry to St. Louis a personal organization through which to obtain a high office under the next Administration. I shall have to strip them of that excuse also. This charge of insincerity is as groundless as their cry of fraud, and is intended to disguise their own duplicity and treachery to Gov. Morton. My interest in politics consists only in my ardent and heartfelt desire for the triumph of Republican principles and the return of that material prosperity to the State and to the Nation which a victory for Republican principles will most surely bring about. I believe in Republican protection, in Republican ability to manage the Nation's finances, in Republican Americanism, in Republican integrity, and in Republican uprightness of purpose. And I propose to labor for Republican success with such ability as the Maker has endowed me so long as He shall give me life."

COULD TEACH EVEN TAMMANY.

Dr. Parkhurst Writes of the Brazen Insolence of Mr. Platt.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who was asked to be one of the members of the Milholland Committee of Five Hundred has accepted. In his letter to Mr. Milholland he is very bitter against the methods of Messrs. Platt and Lauterbach. He says:

"I accede to your request, not because of any particular interest in local Republican politics as such, any more than I have in local Democratic politics as such, but because fraud of the quantity and quality of that recently perpetrated in the course of the Republican enrollment in this city cannot exist without tainting everything that it comes near, nor be tolerated without bringing dishonor upon all who fail to lift up their voices in indignant protest.

"It is encouraging to know that there is enough moral dignity and honor remaining in the party in this city to rise up in mutiny against the impudent invasion upon political rights which the Platt-Lauterbach combination has practiced.

"It has been looking for some weeks a good deal as though the decent anti-Platt Republicans had not the courage, on the eve of a Presidential election, to defy the Republican Judases, who have been trying to sell out the honor of the party for a thirty-pieces-of-silver sort of reward. If the Republican Party were so morally near death's door that a protest against iniquity and an organized effort to stamp out iniquity would tend to hasten its own decease, the more that decease was hastened the better, and the quicker the decaying corpse was hurried under ground the healthier it would be for the city, the State, and the Nation.

"If any people of honest pretensions still cling to the aforementioned faction on the ground of its being the 'regular' organization, and in that way practically condone and indorse the systematic bulldozing of which this disreputable clique has made itself guilty, such ones, if they had lived in 1776, would have borrowed British guns to kill American revolutionists, because revolutionists were rebels against what was 'regular' and traditional; and if they had lived in the time of our Lord, would have prided themselves on driving crucifixion nails, because his life and doctrine were subversive of tradition and uniform procedure.

"It passes comprehension, the blind tenacity with which men of naturally good parts will cling to what is transparently false and odious, if only it carries in its pocket the credentials of 'regularity.'

"The Republican Party in this city has now before it the opportunity to redeem itself and to open for itself a new and better chapter in its local history. The character of its Committee of Five Hundred is, in almost the entirety of its membership, a guarantee of the solidity and integrity of its purpose, but if there can be found cowards enough to combine with the Platt-Lauterbach traitors to defeat the committee's intention, it will not be the first time that timid righteousness has confederated itself with the devil to the thwarting of the purpose of honesty and progress.

"There is a brazen insolence and a colossal daredeviltry about these enrollment frauds which is thrilling. I had thought that Tammany was bad, but the look of the thing is that Tammany could go to school a good while to Mr. Lauterbach without coming to the end of what either he or his senior associates could teach them in the way of 'colonizing,' ballot stuffing, or political dirty work generally.

"In looking over the summary of enrollment, as produced by the committee of investigation having that matter in charge, my eye is arrested by the statistics furnished by the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, in which my church happens to be situated. It reports that there were 1,564 more Republicans enrolled in that district than there are Republicans living in the district—which may be good Plattism, but is dreadfully poor morality.

"Of those fraudulently enrolled, the same statement informs us that twenty-one are in the next world already—no further details specified. A movement must be already moribund that is driven to the straits of recruiting from the graveyard. Of 497 we are told that there is no trace, which leaves us to infer that they are creatures purely of the Platt-Lauterbach frenzied imagination, or, if put in the terms of ethics, rather than of poetry, that the versatile gentleman who, in a recent issue of Gunter's Magazine, discourses glibly and prettily about 'honesty and efficiency in political reforms,' 'lied' that number of fictitious Republicans into his padded rolls for the purpose of stealing a victory that he had not the forces to win.

"There is also a memorandum of a considerable number of Tammany men who appear to have cheerfully consented to serve as political stuffing—a circumstance which is interesting not only as throwing a ruddy light on the meaning of the address on "Partisanship" which Mr. Lauterbach recently delivered before the Nineteenth Century Club, but also as showing the willingness of the Tammany mind to work in as an ally when the enterprise is understood to be in the interest of Mr. Lauterbach's candid and public-spirited superior.

"It only illustrates in a small way how easy it is for the Croker and Platt spirits respectively to clasp in relations of fraternity when there is any mischief brewing or any Machiavelian purpose to be subserved.

"I do most sincerely trust that the movement of the Committee of Five Hundred will receive all the encouragement which it so richly deserves, not so much because of my interest in the local Republican Party as because I believe in decency and love to see political tricksters of any and every party cast forth into the outer darkness of public reprobation."

BUSINESS MEN FOR MR. MORTON.

Ex-Senator Miller Says the Governor's Candidacy Is Flourishing.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller returned last evening from a Western trip on which he alternately cared for the interests of the Nicaragua Canal scheme and the Morton Presidential boom. He was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and expressed the opinion that Gov. Morton's candidacy is gaining much strength.

"I was in Chicago and Detroit," he said. "In Chicago I found that the business and financial men were generally in favor of Gov. Morton. They believe his opnions are sound, and that he is a safe man. I talked with a number of those who attended the convention of the Manufacturers' Association, and they assured me that the sentiment among the members was very strongly in favor of Gov. Morton. Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell has come out in favor of the Governor.

"In Detroit I found that the Republicans intend to ask Gen. Alger to allow them to use his name before the convention. They are very much in favor of Gov. Morton, after Gen. Alger. The business and financial men there feel like their brethren in Chicago.

"I believe the delegates from both Illinois and Michigan will be divided between the leading candidates, and that New-York's candidates will make a good showing."

"WHAT I SAW IN SALOONS"

The Rev. Cortland Myers Denounces the Sunday Drinking.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, at the Baptist Tabernacle, Brooklyn, last night preached on "What I Saw in Saloons." He said in these "dens of infamy" he saw the American flag used for decorations, which was a disgrace and a blot upon the escutcheon of a free people.

"During my walk home to-day," he said, "I saw the laws pertaining to the saloons being broken and trampled upon without interference. We hear the cry of personal liberty, but it is not liberty to witness on the Sabbath day our laws being broken defiantly.

"If the German does not like America or its institutions, let him go back to the place he came from. I can say the same of the Irish. If they are not willing to abide by the laws of our land, as they stand upon the statute books, let them go back to their lands, and I will say good-bye to them with the greatest composure.

"And if any other man is not willing to abide with us and comply with our desire for a Christian Sabbath, let him go to any place upon this broad earth and reside until his time comes and he descends into the pit of hell.

"The law which ought to be the most sacred upon our statute books is constantly broken by the arrogance of power.

"The saloon keeper is an Anarchist, and the Aldermen and the Judge who look with indifference upon these constant breaches of law are not in any better position relatively before the community than he is."

Mr. Myers said Mayor Schieren had failed in his duty to close the saloons on Sunday simply because the sentiment of 80,000 Germans was against it.

When a Shirt Rips something was wrong in the making. Carelessness went in with the thread. Somebody failed to watch somebody else, and the loss is the wearer's.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

are made of the best muslin and the best linen that money will buy, by the best workmen that money will hire. Carefulness and brains go into every one.

Made to measure, six for $9; laundered, six for $10. Ready-to-wear, $1.50 each. Booklet free.

Fancy Shirtings for 1896 now ready.

Keep M'f'g Company,
Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
45 West 23d St., are offering the productions of their workshops direct to the consumer, thus saving intermediate handling.

THE TWO B'NAI B'RITHS

Independent and Improved Orders Hold Their Conventions.

OFFICERS ELECTED AND REPORTS READ

Parent Organization Meets Up Town and Its Young Offshoot Down Town—Both Will Hold Sessions To-day.

The forty-fourth annual convention of District Grand Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. District No. 1 comprises the States of New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the entire Province of Canada. It has a membership of about 8,000, and is subordinate to the United States Supreme Grand Lodge, which holds jurisdiction of the entire order of about 30,000 members.

After the convention was called to order the enrollment of delegates took place, and the following were registered:

Albany—E. Pelzer, A. Fleischman, Isaac J. Newburg, and Marcus Wertheim.
New-Haven, Conn.—Charles Fleischner, Seligman Loeb, and David Strouse.
Boston—Isaac Rosnosky, M. Cobe, N. B. Bash, T. Samuels, Jacob S. Kuhns, and L. Herman.
Brooklyn—I. B. Schmidt, Alfred May, I, Trum, A. Weschler, and S. Calmson.
Buffalo—Sigmund Leroyn.
Rochester—Martin Beir.
Syracuse—S. Bronner.
Troy—H. Kammisky.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. B. Klein.
Hartford, Conn.—M. A. Hartstall and H. Goldstein.
Providence, R. I.—Leopold Hartmann.
Newburg, N. Y.—Marcus Scharps.
Poughkeepsie—D. Michaels.
Hudson, N. Y.—Louis Winstian.
Kingston, N. Y.—A. O. Jacobs.
Plattsburg, N. Y.—Julius Mendelsohn.
Elmira, N. Y.—H. Strauss.
Greenpoint, L. I.—B. Keib.
Amsterdam, N. Y.—S. Levi.
Pittsfield, Mass.—Louis Wolff.
Waterbury, Conn.—M. Kaiser.
Montreal, Canada—J. Aaronson.
New-York City—Louis Lewengood, Abraham Heyman, S. Sulzberger, Salomon Simm, Herman Meyers, J. Feder, L. Greenwald, Samuel Loewenstein, S. D. Sewards, M. Minzesheimer, Dr. Heinrich Stern, S. Latz, M. Leipziger, Max Moral, Philip Adams, H. M. Blaskopf, M. Ellinger, J. L. Scherer, L. Wollstein, Julius Cohen, Joseph Cane, Ignatz Koeser, Joseph Loewus, D. Keller, E. H. Kern, I. A. Berk, I. S. Lambert, Ferdinand Stern, Henry Blank, Samuel Meyer, D. M. Levy, A. Hirsch, F. Jellenik, S. M. Lion, M. Cohen, A. Anhalt, Julius Harburger, H. Duschnes, Ludwig Kisch, William A. Gans, E. J. Graetz, Abraham S. Trier, Isidore Schwarzkopf, L. Baum, Emanuel Stern, Victor Freitag, Elias Sobel, Samuel Wiener, Philip Tobias, Henry Epstein, H. Schallek, Bernhard Metzger, L. Goldsmith, S. Heinbach, Joseph Heilbrun, Julius Schwabach, Joseph Rosenthal, H. W. Cane, I. Rice, B. J. Lithauer, J. J. Frank, Joshua Kantrowitz, M. Hellman, Dr. S. B. Wolfe, and Dr. Adolph M. Radin.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was next proceeded with, and resulted in the selection of the following, all of whom are residents of New-York City: President—Joshua Kantrowitz; First Vice President—Adolph Hirsch; Second Vice President, H. W. Cane; Secretary—S. Hamburger; Treasurer—Solomon Sulzberger.

The following Chairmen of the various committees form the General Committee: Isaac S. Lambert, Finance Committee; Samuel D. Sewards, Committee on Laws; Henry M. Blaskopf, Committee on Endowment; M. Ellinger, Committee on General Fund; William A. Gans, Committee on Intellectual Advancement; Meyer Hellman, Land and Building; Dr. S. B. Wolfe, President of the District Court of Appeals.

Governors of the home at Yonkers: Solomon Latz, E. J. Graetz, Jacob Cane, Dr. S. Waterman, M. Minzesheimer, M. S. Hyman, Ignatius Rice, Emanuel Marx, Ferdinand Stern, M. J. Lehman, Jacob Levy, Gustave Frank, J. M. Cohen, M. Leipziger, S. M. Lion, and Elias Sobel.

The night session was devoted to the reading of the President's message and the various reports. These showed that the order was in a very prosperous condition in this district and that material gains had been made both on the membership rolls and in the treasury.

The session to-day will be devoted exclusively to the revision of the laws, after which the convention will adjourn to meet again next year in this city.

NINTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLAGE.

Improved Order B'nai Brith Elects and Installs Officers.

The ninth annual convention of the Improved Order B'nai B'rith began its two days' session in Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, yesterday morning.

It was called to order by Supreme President Julius H. Wyman of Baltimore, who extended a cordial welcome to the delegates and other members of the order present.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably upon all the delegates, there being no contest.

The reading of the annual message of the Supreme President followed the seating of the delegates.

Reports of the various standing committees were presented.

Julius H. Wyman was unanimously reelected Supreme President. The other officers chosen were Joel M. Marx, New-York City, First Supreme Vice Presdent; Abraham Rosenblat, Philadelphia, Second Supreme Vice President; K. Katz, Baltimore, Treasurer; Joel Krone, Brooklyn, Supreme Guide; Leopold Braun, Baltimore, (re-elected) Supreme Secretary.

After the installation of officers a short time was spent in informal discussion.

The convention adjourned until this morning.

After adjournment the out-of-town delegates were taken in charge by a committee of New-York and Brooklyn members, and several parties visited points of interest in the city, returning in time for the banquet, which began at 6 o'clock in Webster Hall.

The hall had been decorated with flags, streamers, bunting, and shields, arranged in artistic designs. The entrance and stairways were trimmed with evergreens and banners, the larger of which bore the legend, "Welcome" in letters of gold, upon a background of white silk.

Two hundred persons, including a number of women, participated in the banquet. After an hour and a half had been devoted to the menu Toastmaster E. P. Goodman rapped for attention.

He made a cordial speech of welcome to the delegates, on behalf of the lodges of New-York and Brooklyn.

Supreme President Wyman responded to the toast "Our Order," telling of its social and beneficial purposes and giving interesting bits of its history of the nine years of its existence.

Past Supreme President Herman Fuchs responded to the toast "Our Success." His statements gave evidence of the fact that the success of the order had been progressive and permanent.

Past Supreme Vice President Isidor Byk, in responding to the toast "The City of New-York," displayed his appreciation of and love for the metropolis by eulogizing it in eloquent terms.

Supreme First Vice President Marx supplemented the Supreme President's remarks by telling of the aims and objects of the order. It was founded in Baltimore nine years ago, he said, is a benevolent and endowment order composed of young men of the best classes of Jewish society, and has lodges in every important city east of the Mississippi.

Other toasts were responded to as follows:

"Our Sister Organizations," by Supreme Second Vice President Rosenblatt.

"Business Principles or Business Methods," Supreme Secretary Brann.

"To the Ladies," Supreme Guide Krone.

The banqueters adjourned to the ballroom up stairs, where a large company had already begun to dance through a programme of twenty-four numbers.

I. Wolff, assisted by Henry Tannenbaum and Morris Gidler, had charge of the floor and Samuel Krone headed a large reception committee, composed of members of the New-York and Brooklyn lodges.

Some of those present were: Mr. and Mrs. David Gattentag, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. N. Rogers, Miss Martha Mayers, Miss Julia Mayers, Dr. W. Kaplan, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. William Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. William Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Marcus, Miss Dora Katz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Max, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tannenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Norden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fallowitz, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Weyl, Miss Carrie Stream, Mr. and Mrs. A. Winterfeld, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lissner, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Rehfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dansig, Mr. and Mrs. Max Engel, Mr. and Mrs. Max Green.

MILLIONS OF ROSES AND PINKS

INCREASING DEMAND FOR CUT FLOWERS IN THIS CITY.

At Least Ten Millions of Dollars Now Annually Spent Here for the Product of Greenhouses.

From The Illustrated American.

The recent opening of a great wholesale market for the sale of cut flowers in New-York shows what a passion and taste for flowers has developed in the metropolis within a very few years. It was only a short while ago that the principal flower markets in the city were two liquor saloons situated at the Long Island and Hoboken ferries. The growers brought their loaded hamper baskets to these saloons every morning, cleared away the beer glasses, and put their flowers upon the tables, when they were sold to commission merchants; one also might see the grower walking around the streets selling a few roses here and a few lilies there to the florists.

Now 30,000,000 of roses and 15,000,000 of carnations are annually sold in this city. The trade includes flowers of many other varieties, some of which are sold in enormous quantities, but roses and carnations stand at the head of the list. From the time these flowers are received in the city to the time they fade in the decorations of churches, on the graves, in the homes, and as personal adornment, they have cost their owners $10,000,000. The city consumes the product of some sixty-five acres of greenhouses, or, allowing 15 feet for width, thirty-five miles of greenhouses.

But why this recent enormous increase of taste for flowers? It has grown out of proportion to the growth of taste and culture in other directions. Fifteen years ago flowers were put up in bouquets or bunches, or planted upon moss, or woven on wires into set pieces. People admired them for their general effects, for their color and fragrance, without seeing or understanding the beauty of the individual flowers. A Fifth Avenue florist will tell you this much, but he cannot go any further, as a rule.

About that time a Paris milliner commenced to reproduce beautiful individual flowers in crêpe, lace, cambric, &c. These were not the first artificial flowers, but they were so beautiful that they stimulated the study of flowers; and then followed a change in the style of decoration, &c. Strange to say, Paris now cares less for flowers than any other great city; she copied them with such perfection that she is satisfied to have only the copy.

The increased appreciation of the individual flower in the United States caused fashionable people to buy the largest and best developed flowers. The floriculturist began to put forth all his efforts to grow the best rose or lily possible. Within the last ten years the specialists have learned to grow under the gray leaden Winter skies flowers that surpass in beauty, size, and fragrance Summer flowers of a previous date, and now New-York, in the longest, bitterest spell of cold weather, is never for a day without at least a moderate supply of rich flowers.

But with these miles of scientific greenhouses supplying the city from the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, good flowers have never been conveniently within the reach of the masses, and the rich have often complained at the exorbitant prices, especially at Christmas and Easter. American Beauty roses have been sold in the city at wholesale as high as $4 each, and for no other reason than that some great wedding was near at hand or the Weather Bureau predicted a drop of 10° or 20° in the thermometer. The commission merchants did this, and made flowers as scarce as they pleased, without regard to the available supply from the greenhouses of all these States.

The opening of the new market, controlled by a combination of growers, is an effort to remove the commission merchants and deal directly with the florists, and to make the price of flowers steadier and cheaper, if possible. If it succeeds many of the beautiful flowers now sold only on Fifth Avenue and Broadway may be sold on Third and Eighth Avenues, and the "Greek" fakirs may be able to sell choice roses on the streets, for floriculture will soon be limited only by a reasonable demand of the masses for the use of flowers. Every day a schedule of prices for flowers a week ahead is posted in the new flower market, and there is no longer any danger of a sudden lack of supply because the Hudson River may happen to freeze over in a night without previous notice, or an order may come for quantities of "Brides" and "Meteors" to decorate a fashionable church. Buying flowers in this market is not half as slippery a business as buying Reading or Manhattan Elevated in Wall Street. This new market is, therefore, a school for a business that has not heretofore been managed with the best intelligence in New-York.

The varieties of flowers that New-York buys are those that Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and Baltimore buy. The rose is the queen of flowers in America, for it is indigenous to our soil and sunshine as it is not to England's. One will see more roses in New-York in an hour than he can find in London in two, but he will see over there in the roses' stead orchids and other highly colored blooms.

The abundance of roses in our market is not always governed by their popularity. A floriculturist is bound to supply the market with whatever he can grow best, and people cannot always satisfy their fancy at greenhouses. The most desired flower may not be a good bloomer when forced, or it may be specially liable to disease and wholly unprofitable to raise for market. A splendid golden rose that would sell better than any if it could be had in quantity is the Maréchal Niel, a rose that climbs all over the greenhouse, but has scant bloom. What is not so fine a yellow rose, the Perle des Jardins, has taken its place, because the Perle is a more reliable bloomer and has a stiffer stem. The General Jacqueminot has been supplanted by the Meteor, because the latter is a more trustworthy bloomer, blooms oftener, and its color is as deep—velvety crimson—and it has a richer odor; though if the former could be put on the market side by side with the latter, it would always go first.

The American Beauty is a very popular rose, but a hard one to grow. These roses differ so in quality that the wholesale prices at Christmas range all the way from $20 to 50 cents per dozen. It is so liable to rust and blight that the grower has to watch the buds day and night to bring them through to a high quality. There are two other beautiful roses that were popular a few years ago in New-York, but are now scarcely seen—the Bon Silène and Niphetos. The rose-pink-colored Bon Silène has been supplanted by the Bridesmaid, Madame Cousin, and Caroline Testout. The long slender Niphetos has had to make place for the larger roses Kaiserin Augusta, Victoria, and Brede. All these latest roses are larger, and fashion demands them.

Two distinctly new and very popular roses have just come into the market; they are the Belle Siebrecht, a large solid-pink rose of very fine tint and superb form, and the Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, a sprout from the Madame Cousin, rose-pink in hue, good size, and very fragrant.

As an illustration of the relative popularity of different kinds of roses, here are some figures from the largest of American rose growers, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. These figures represent the sales for one year, in New-York, and they are, of course, governed by what is most profitable to be grown, as stated above:

Meteor, 500,000; American Beauty, 35,000; Kaiserin Augusta, 75,000; Perle des Jardins, 30,000; Victoria, 75,000; Bridesmaid, 25,000; Madame Cousin, 75,000; Niphetos, 15,000; Caroline Testout, 50,000; Bride, 10,000; Souvenir de Wooten, 35,000; Catharine Mermet, 10,000, making a total of 860,000 roses.

Carnations rank next in commercial importance to roses. Fifteen millions of them were sold in New-York last year. No other flower in the market has been improved so much. From a small blossom of about an inch in diameter, with a short stem, and lacking the ability to hold up its petals, it has become, under improved methods of growth, a large, dignified, and beautiful flower, as rich in color and fragrance as the rose itself, and with far more endurance. The demand for these flowers this Winter has been greater than ever, and the methods of grading them in the new market has stimulated the demand for them. Their poularity is in the following order of color: Pink, scarlet, crimson, yellow, and variegated. The white carnations are in great demand for weddings. These flowers are shipped from New-York as far west as St. Louis, and to St. Augustine, Fla., for the west end of Long Island, a few miles from this city, grows the best carnations in the world.

Next to carnations are the violets and lilies. The City of New-York consumes annually 15,000,000 violets. All the lilies of the valley sold in the market are forced from bulbs imported from Bermuda. New-York is not a poor orchid market, either. Some of the greenhouse men keep agents continually rambling through the woods of South America, Africa, India, and Ceylon for orchids. They used to buy their supply from London, but the business has grown so that they can well afford to send their own botanists to the tropical forests.

DR. HEBER NEWTON ON ART

He Discusses Its Mission and Relation to Morality.

NOT INTENDED FOR MERE AMUSEMENT

It Teaches Its Votaries to See the Truth, Humanizes Its Followers and Draws Men into the Life in Common.

The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton preached yesterday in All Souls' Episcopal Church, 781 Madison Avenue, on "Art and Morals."

"It is the mission of art," he said, "to minister in nobler ways than mere amusement. To please us purely, to spread the smile that is the laughter of the soul, to rest us by lifting from us for a while all sense of our burdens in the joy of a great beauty, to float us out of ourselves upon the deep, strong tides of thought and feeling which ever flow into the infinite and eternal being, as every tiny creek makes toward the ocean. In that art feeds the rich forces of feeling, it stores the nature with the promise and potency of character.

"Art teaches its votaries to see the truth, that even to be beautiful life must be truly vital; that is healthy; this is, again pure and vigorous. Weakness draws unlovely lines and takes the color out of life, while disease twists the body into malformations, and stains the tissues of flesh with hues of ugliness.

"That which the athlete finds out the artist, too, discovers, that noble form and radiant color are the rewards of temperance and purity, and crest of nature's nobility. Color and form thus preach to the student of the beautiful the laws of character.

"Art throws the student back upon personal character as the innermost secret of the noblest work. Noble language is at heart moral. It is the natural style of noble men, a style we can best imitate by imitating first of all their characters. A host of brilliant artists in fair Italy may live lightly, but Michael Angelo creeps up to the bier of his dead Vittoria, and for the first time kisses her hand when cold in death.

"Art humanizes its followers. Wrinkled, weatherbeaten sailors, and common sheep nibbling by the roadside, alike take on color and form which the unsympathetic man misses as he walks by scorning to know the Old Salt, and seeing in the sheep only so much wool and mutton.

"Art draws men into the life in common. The great days of art in Italy saw the best artists dwelling and working, not singly and alone, but in brotherhoods, where, out of a life in common, each man fed his own personal being to the full.

"The great Town Halls of Belgium were reared by the solid burghers of the olden time, to whom their free cities were not rich corporations to be plundered by rings, but sacred institutions to serve with toil and treasure, and to symbolize in buildings such as the Church reared for God.

"The days when statutes were noble; when there were more gods in a city than men; when every corner had a form such as those which, when now we dig them up, we clutch as inestimable treasures; when every common water jar was lovely and every household lamp a thing of beauty, those were the days when every citizen's house was the home of men and women who were living forms of grace, happy in health, and radiant with intelligence.

"The trouble with our art to-day lies back of the surface with which manuals deal. To renew our art, we must renew the life in common out of which sprang all noble art in the days gone by. While rich men, instead of rearing noble buildings for the city or the State, construct splendid palaces for their private homes; while the treasures of the masters, instead of crowding great public galleries, are stowed away in annexes to private palaces, the pride of individuals rather than the joy of the people; while the mass of men herd like cattle and live like brutes, and the few dwell in elegant culture; while our social system remains the selfish civilization which it is to-day, so long will art droop and pine among us."

DR. EATON DISCUSSES ARBITRATION.

He Thinks Public Sentiment Is Not Sufficiently Educated.

The Rev. Charles Eaton preached last evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, on "Is an International Court of Arbitration Possible?"

He reviewed the cost of wars in the past, pictured the horrors and wrongs of war, and said:

"An element of conscience should enter into international disputes. There was a time when men thought it right to settle their disputes by a duel. That time has passed away. The conscience of the individual is against duels. The laws prohibit duels. The time is coming when nations will no longer settle their disputes by an appeal to arms.

"An international court of arbitration has been suggested. I cannot say that at present I am in favor of a court of arbitration, but I believe such a court should be established between England and America. Before this is done two things are necessary—first, to make the ethics of individuals and nations the same. They are not the same now. A man shoots another down and it is called murder. A nation kills hundreds of men, and it is called a glorious act. The nation should be held to as strict an account as the individual.

"Second, the public must be educated up to the idea of arbitration between nations. Men are so accustomed to seeing nations settle their difficulties by war that they cannot understand a dispute between nations being settled in any other way."

Dr. Eaton said he thought the pulpit and the bar could educate the public mind, and a court of arbitration would then be possible and a blessing.

FEAST OF ST. AGNES CELEBRATED

Archbishop Corrigan and Two Bishops Take Part in Ceremonies.

The Feast of St. Agnes, patron of girls, was celebrated yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, in East Forty-third Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann is pastor.

Pontifical mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, N. J. Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Thomas M. A. Burke of Albany were in the sanctuary. The deacon of the mass was the Rev. Joseph F. Sheehan of Pocantico Hills; sub-deacon, the Rev. Thomas J. Donlon of St. Agnes's Church; deacons of honor, the Rev. Charles J. Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, and the Rev. James M. Connolly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan.

Bishop Burke delivered the panegyric of St. Agnes. Solemn vespers were sung in the evening by Dr. Brann.

The church was beautifully decorated, and the music was of unusual excellence. The leaders of the choir were Miss Marie G. Keyes, soprano; Miss Margaret Keyes, alto; Signor Carlo M. Spigorali, tenor; Max Treumann, baritone. These were assisted by a professional quartet and a chorus of seventy-five voices. Instrumental music was furnished by Miss Inez Carusi, harpist; S. Van Praag, violinist, and C. Knill, 'cellist.

SCHEME TO TAX CHURCH PROPERTY

Roman Catholics to Defend a Suit to be Brought in Cincinnati.

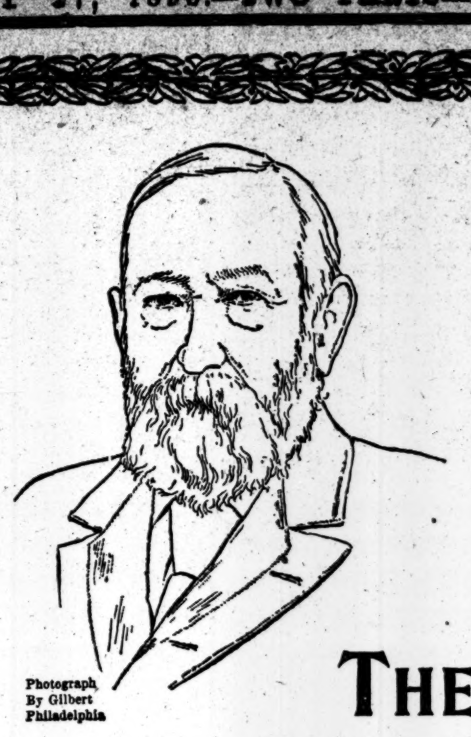
CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—A legal fight which will attract the attention of Roman Catholics the world over will be instituted this week.

Attorneys Stephens, Lincoln, and Smith, who represent this diocese, have been notified to appear before the County Auditor to hear an application, made upon behalf of some person whose identity is not at present established, for the placing on the tax duplicate of all the property in this county owned by the Roman Catholic Church and not used as churches.

Auditor Hagerty will refuse to list the property, as he did privately some time ago, and a suit in mandamus will be filed against him in the Supreme Court.

The property in question is valued at $1,000,000.

The move is said to have originated with the A. P. A.


Photograph By Gilbert Philadelphia

General Harrison on the Presidential Office

IN THE FEBRUARY ISSUE OF

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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PROF. ADLER ON MARRIAGE

ITS SPIRITUAL MEANING HIS SUBJECT YESTERDAY.

Man and Woman Each Dependent on the Other in the Development of Their Highest Capabilities.

Prof. Felix Adler, before the Society for Ethical Culture, in Carnegie Hall, yesterday delivered a lecture on "The Spiritual Meaning of Marriage," it being one of a series on "The Ethics of Marriage."

"The marriage institution of to-day," he said, "has been influenced partly by national characteristics, partly by traditions which have come down to us from the age of chivalry, and the Renaissance; partly by the Christian theory of marriage. Does not this theory require to be expanded and developed? The question is an anxious one in view of the attacks on marriage which are being made in almost every civilized country. The mutinous spirits all over the world are attacking the established institutions of society, that of marriage among the rest. Under such circumstances it is important to strengthen our defenses, and to see to it that we have no just occasion for criticism.

"The ideal ends which wedlock is to subserve, according to the received view, are those described by the Apostle Paul in the fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. The inferiority of women seems there to be clearly assumed. Wives are told to submit to their husbands as the Church submits to Christ. The duty of the husband is in a measure to be the savior of the wife, to sanctify her and make her holy. It is not stated that the wife is also to be the savior of her husband.

"I am far, indeed, from maintaining the equality of the sexes in the sense in which the word equality is often understood. The fundamental differences of the sexes appear, as I believe, in the region of mind, in the mental and moral region, as well as in their physical natures. Woman and man have different spheres of influence; have different functions to fulfill, but the function of each is equal in value to that of the other, and the object of marriage is the corelation of these differences, and their mutual adjustment in our increasing harmony.

"It is impossible to speak confidently on a subject which has as yet received so little careful attention, but if we study the facts of history certain main points may nevertheless become apparent. Woman's influence on man has been in the first place to rouse his slumbering energies, to set him at work, to put him on his mettle. He who realizes what a dead weight the natural disposition to indolence is, what a drawback on civilization the inertness of human nature is, will concede the capital importance of an influence capable of overcoming this inertia. The hope of winning favor in a woman's eyes has been the spur to some of the greatest actions, and the obligations of supporting woman operate as a motive in the same direction, and these incentives are no less powerful among the humblest classes than they are in the higher social ranks.

"A second influence of woman on man has been to make him gentler. She has been the great civilizer of the world, by teaching men to respect rights which cannot be supported by force. A third influence has been to hold up to men the standard to which they shall conform, and this standard she expresses not in abstract formulas, but reflects it in her behavior and in what she approves or disapproves of in the behavior of others. Woman is the great interpreter of the unwritten laws. She is also their highest earthly impersonation.

"The true relation of man and woman is, that man shall still be the doer, woman the inspirer of the deeds and their judge. That man shall achieve, woman point to the highest ideals of achievement. And this applies in the realm of science, of literature and art, and government and social evolution, as well as in the realm of daily conduct. The rôle thus assigned to woman is large enough to satisfy the most intellectually ambitious, while at the same time it keeps her within that sphere wherein she has reaped her greatest triumphs in the past. Man says to woman, 'Be thou my judge.' Woman says to man, 'Do thou, by the influence of thy mind and nature upon mine, aid me to ever broader and wiser standards of judgment in matters mental as well as moral.'

"The application of all this to the conjugal relation is evident. The wife is that particular woman who renders to her husband, because she loves him, this high service which woman should render to man. The husband conversely is the one man who can perform this office for the woman of his choice, and that those who are together in life companionship can help each other in this thoroughgoing way is, even apart from the interests of children, a foundation on which rest the claims of monogamic marriage."

Guild of St. Paul Anniversary.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Guild of St. Paul was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan told of the work of the guild in aiding and sustaining the chapel on the east side.

John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities, delivered an address, in which he said that the method of the guild was the only proper one, namely, that of personal contact.

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"SAFER MONROE DOCTRINE"

THE REV. DR. GOTTHEIL DISCUSSES DOMESTIC EVILS.

Other Isms More Dangerous to the Nation than Monarchical Despotism to be Guarded Against.

In the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil took for the subject of his discourse "The Safer Monroe Doctrine." He contended that, while the real Monroe doctrine was being invoked to restrain the advance of the rule of despotism on this continent under the rule of foreign nations, there should likewise be a Monroe doctrine for the evils within.

He quoted the address of the Rev. Dr. Chadwick in explaining that the reason for the existence of the doctrine of President Monroe lay in the opposition to the Holy Alliance and the desire to keep the monarchies of Europe from getting any further foothold on this continent. Continuing, Dr. Gottheil said:

"We learn, therefore, that the object of the Monroe doctrine is to oppose the extension of European despotism in this country as dangerous to our peace and safety. But there are other isms more dangerous to our peace and safety than monarchical despotism, against which we must be on our guard.

"There is Communism, Socialism, Anarchism on the one hand, and aristocratism, Church and Stateism, hierarchism, fanaticism, and anti-Semitism on the other—all of which are foreign to our shores, and should remain foreign forever.

"Let us not say that these are ideas. Our Government was founded on ideas and principles which the Declaration of Independence itself says are self-evident truths, and we must go back to them, as it were, as a court of last appeal. We have to invoke them, as is now the case with the Monroe doctrine.

"We frequently hear that the American is devoid of idealism, and yet our Government is the direct creation and embodiment of ideal conceptions that swelled the bosom of the fathers of the Republic. The terrible falling out between the North and the South thirty years ago—say what you will and the worst you can of sordid aims that played their parts in it, you cannot deny, if you speak the truth, that the idea was, Slavery is a curse, and must as such cease to afflict this people, no matter what the material loss may be to the country—was the inspiring thought of the best and noblest minds.

"So let the national conscience mount guard and sound the alarm when any foe to the glory of our land approaches, and bid him not to set foot on this free soil. Tell him he is not allowed to peep over our Statue of Liberty.

"I call that kind of Monroe doctrine safer than that which is now being invoked, because it will never involve us in a war with any nation of the earth. On the contrary, it will make the most enlightened our allies, or will win for us the applause of every liberal-minded man and woman, and range them on our side; and the ear of the oppressed that hears of us shall bless us.

"The cause for which we stand before the world is the cause of humanity, the cause of justice, God's holy cause. That will be an alliance deservedly called holy, because it will not aim, as did the monarchical union of European powers, at the oppression, but at the liberation of mankind."

Dr. Gottheil said this safer Monroe doctrine had been maintained in the miserable failure of the anti-Semite, who lately came to this free land to stir up strife where all had been peace, and so great had been his failure among the American people that none is now so poor as to do him the honor of asking what has become of him.

"We have much to learn from European nations yet," the doctor continued. "We have much to import of the vast stores of learning, of the treasures of art and the wealth of thought accumulated in the Old World.

"But in some respects America can enlighten and offer an example to the older sister nations. Compare the bearing of New-York with Berlin and Vienna: which is the more truly civilized city? What is the use of all the fine streets and mansions and palaces and statues and libraries, when near and all around them barbarism and fanaticism and race and faith prejudice stalk abroad?

"America has shown her contempt for the man who came to sow the seeds of discord among her citizens. Let there be inscribed over the portals of this Nation, that he who comes for such a base purpose or any other base purpose shall forever leave behind him all hope of success, and we will have the intellectual, the social, the real and safe Monroe doctrine."

ANGLO-SAXON AND CONTINENTAL LAW

Prof. Russell Explains Their Differences to Russian Hebrews.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the New-York University Law School delivered a lecture last night before the Russian-American Hebrew Association at the Hebrew Institute, in Rutgers Square. The subject of the lecture was, "The Constitutional Guaranties of Civil Liberty." Dr. Russell said, in part:

"Anglo Saxon law proceeds on the theory that no innocent man should suffer. The penal legislation of Continental Europe seems devised to guarantee that no guilty man shall escape; it has nothing to commend it. There is no indictment on a specific charge; no opportunity for defense; no safeguards in the interest of personal liberty; no pretense at impartial investigation. The presiding Judge descends to the low level of a partisan, and himself interrogates the prisoner, brow-beating him, and assuming his guilt in every question asked. The accused is compelled to testify against himself, and the nature of the offense for which he is tried is carefully concealed. He is not allowed to confront his accusers and look them in the face while they are swearing away his life or liberty.

"Under Anglo-Saxon law all is different. No man can be tried for an infamous charge without indictment by a Grand Jury. The prisoner is not compelled to testify against himself, but may stand mute in open court. He can have the help of counsel, and can compel the attendance of witnesses, and he must be charged with one specific crime, to the proof of which the testimony is limited. He is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty; the burden of proof is on his opponent, and he is entitled to the benefit of every reasonable doubt."

SOCIAL WORK IN CHURCH PARISHES

The Rev. Walter Hughson Preaches the Tenth Anniversary Sermon to the Men's Parish Club.

The tenth anniversary service of the Men's Parish Club of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, was held in the church last evening.

The Rev. Walter Hughson of Calvary Parish preached the anniversary sermon. He discussed "Social Work in Church Parishes."

"A great many of the agencies of the Christian Church of to-day,' he said, "are far different from what we have ever seen before in its history. The general work of amelioration has, during the past few years, been greatly extended, particularly in our own branch of the Church. What, perhaps, in this particular line of work, was largely theory in the past has become actual practice in this day, and, although in many directions this kind of work has been without discretion and judgment, yet, on the whole, the results in the way of material benefit and practical religious influence have been remarkable.

"There are times in the lives of almost all of us when we need a temporary help from our fellow-men. When we bring to mind the fact that over nine-tenths of the men in business fail at least once in their lives, we are impressed with the apparent lack of good judgment all through the life of the average man.

"Assistance at these times becomes cooperation between those who are able and those who have met misfortune. That this misfortune comes most often through human weakness or appetite must be acknowledged. That our duty does not end on this account is apparent. The hungry and thirsty are those who need food and drink, and in feeding them we strengthen hearts as well as bodies to meet the world afresh.

"In connection with actual relief of those in want the Church generally has taken upon itself the advancement and development of its men and women, through the organization of clubs and societies within its parochial work. Perhaps from an influence from without, which has proved most successful, this method of work has made great strides in the past few years.

"Many of us can look back and remember that in our early days no such thing was done for us. But in the great increase of the bad influences which necessarily surround the lives of the young in our great cities—and our largest growth in this generation is in cities—an influence of good surroundings on the other hand must necessarily be brought to bear.

"Many of the most attractive places, from a material standpoint, as a rule, in this city, open to every one without discrimination, are the places of iniquity and vice. So, simply as preventives, this comparatively new work of the church has yielded, is yielding, and will yield mighty influence for good.

"The danger in all such work lies in the fact that men are prone to take advantage of such agencies for their personal, selfish motives. You and I may enjoy the attractions afforded to us in a club within a church's active work. The dissipation of our time goes on from day to day, in good surroundings; this is granted.

"We take what is offered to us from the standpoint of privileges, and as meat and drink, in those hours which we may call our own. The thought that I and my neighbor might be in a worse place is continually emphasized by us, and not by us alone, but by many who are wise in this world.

"It reminds me of the hothouse environment which is given to some plants, to protect them from winds and cold, and then afterward to stunt them in their growth. Pleasant associations and recreations solely for social, physical, and mental growth are selfish and thoughtless in him who receives and in him who gives.

"You may participate in amusements, read the best of literature all your days, even under the influence of a church-club life, and if there is no higher aim in its life or in your life, you may not go backward in your moral life, but you will be so stagnated that you are like the dwarfed and useless tree that brings forth nothing but the poorest fruit.

"Stagnation in a life, lack of purpose, and lack of legitimate ambition are dangerous conditions. The man who has everything in this life is the man most tempted in these days. Some of you may say, 'I thought I was leading a very good life by keeping myself in these surroundings. I might have been in much worse places, and when I made myself a member of this organization I felt I was making a real sacrifice in being so good.'

"It is a pleasure to know that the Men's Parish Club was not founded on any such basis. The Church stands for humanitarianism, but not humanitarianism by itself.

"The Church's mission is not to feed and turn adrift; its mission is to nourish the body, when the need comes, and to feed the soul as well.

"It is your duty as Christian men to lead lives of righteousness and peace and joy, and to bear the story of that joy and peace to your fellow-men.

"Look down these streets, see those who are hungering for righteousness and are fast becoming starved. Visit them with cheer and comfort; make your lives a practical showing of the light that is in you. Do not let these days of your club life be days of idle, selfish, and careless pleasure."

EVANGELICAN ALLIANCE MISSIONS

Establishment of Local Branches Indorsed by Dr. Parkhurst.

A new mission has been undertaken by the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, by the establishment in cities, towns, and villages of local institutions for the purpose of carrying out the social work of the parent organization.

Of the benefits to be derived from the plan the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst says, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, the General Secretary:

"I am deeply interested in the scheme of local alliances which you have been so good as to submit to my attention. Christianity means far more distinctly than it did a generation ago a drawing into practical religious relation with all that concerns human life, individual or communal.

"We need in some way to have the cultivated religious life of the community stand out in broad and generous embodiment, so that it may be felt in its combined and organized character by such as have not yet become permeated by the Christian spirit.

"There is a great difference between the impression wrought by a lot of sporadic individual churches, working very lightly, more or less competitively, and the impression produced by that synthesis of church life and activity proposed in your scheme of local alliances. Your plan has my most hearty indorsement."

ALIEN CONVERTS MOST DEVOTED

Gen. Howard Tells of the Widespread Work of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

Gen. O. O. Howard spoke to a large audience yesterday in Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, in behalf of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

"In seventy years," he said, "the society has entered every one of our fifty States and Territories except Alaska. It is at work to-day in forty-five of these States and Territories, hence it is a national society.

"Of our 5,300 churches composing the Congregational body, more than 4,000 are the planting of the society or have received its aid in their time of need. More than one-half of our Congregational churches today are being assisted by the society.

"Of our 3,500 pastors in active service, more than 2,000 bear the society's commission or that of its auxiliaries. Of our 500,000 members, nearly 200,000 are in home missionary churches to-day. Where would our Pilgrim faith and polity be without this society? Ten years ago there was hardly a foreign-speaking missionary in the employ of the society. To-day there are 227 preaching in thirteen different tongues to as many different nationalities."

Gen. Howard then told of a number of incidents relative to missionary work in this country, dwelling particularly on the devotion of foreigners who have been converted after coming to America.

"I saw and heard speak," he said, "at our Saratoga convention last Summer a young woman who was so devoted to her mission work that the presence of a multitude did not embarrass her speech, though she was new at that business.

"She was a Hungarian. Not many years ago she was converted—as a Swiss friend said, through and through. She began her work in Pennsylvania. A neighbor's family, also Hungarians, were suffering from drink and consequent poverty. The young woman, filled with Christ's great love, went there, and with patience won first the mother, then the children, then the father, to the Master. A sweetened home was the result. With this family as a nucleus, by her persistent efforts the work widened and deepened against the ignorance of the people and the superstition of the old priesthood, all steeped together in intemperance and sin. Our society took up the young worker. There are over 100,000 of her countrymen in Pennsylvania. An edifice has been erected, a church organized, and the Gospel is there now preached to multitudes. This young woman, herself snatched like a brand from the burning, still goes forward. She joys in the Lord and in the marvelous work the Lord has wrought through her leadership."

Gen. Howard then referred to the debt of the society, which had come because of a diminished income. At Saratoga, last Summer, it was decided to meet the debt by an effort outside of the ordinary contributions of the churches. For this purpose 1,400 members pledged themselves to raise $100 each. This, Gen. Howard thought, together with the outside contributions which would come in with the return of more prosperous times, would about cancel the debt.

A BIG ATHLETIC CARNIVAL

Crack Runners and Jumpers Who Will Compete in Madison Square Garden.

The biggest indoor athletic carnival that has taken place in this city for a number of years will undoubtedly be that of the New-Jersey Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden next Saturday night. A most interesting programme has been arranged by James E. Sullivan and the Athletic Committee of New-Jersey's sporting organization. It includes two national championship races, namely, the two-mile steeplechase and the ten-mile run. The steeplechase will have as its most prominent starters, George Orton, the champion runner; Coates, the young University of Pennsylvania flier, and several other men, who will undoubtedly make a hot pace for the Canadian.

In the ten-mile race is Tommy Conneff, the holder of the record; George Orton, Andy Walsh of this city, Charles H. Bean of Boston, and several other men who are rated as crackajacks in the athletic world. They will run on a dirt track twenty feet wide, ten laps to the mile. Conneff, who is now in Holy Cross College, at Worcester, has been training to break all records, both indoor and outdoor, from six to ten miles. Bean has been working faithfully at his New-England home, and hopes to repeat his success of last year.

In addtion to the above events there will be nine handicaps and three scratch competitions. The handicaps will be: Fifty-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, one-mile run, one-mile walk, 220-yard hurdle, standing broad jump, running high jump, one-mile bicycle race under League of American Wheelmen rules and sanction.

The scratch events are an 880-yard novice race, standing hop, step, and jump, and the quarter-mile schoolboys' novice run.

The events have called out a fine entry list from the athletes of the metropolitan district, and in all the competitors will exceed 150. They are thoroughly representative of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

One of the most interesting races will be the quarter-mile novice race for the schools of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The fastest runners of the best schools will be among the competitors, and the race will undoubtedly be run at a smart pace.

An event of more than usual interest will be the one-mile bicycle race for Class A men. New-York's leading clubs are well represented in this race, and it will be an event well worth witnessing.

The winning athletes and the second and third men will be presented with gold, silver, and bronze medals, except for the regular American Athletic Union championship events, in which die medals will go to the successful candidates.

W. B. Curtis will referee the athletic events, and Frank P. Prial the cycle race.

Reserved seats can be obtained in advance by addressing Frank W. Sanger, Madison Square Garden, New-York City; James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York City, or James D. Boyd, Bergen Point, N. J. Next week they will be placed on sale at A. G. Spalding & Brothers', 126-130 Nassau Street, New-York, where the prizes are now on exhibition.

Entries for the games close to-day.

St. Paul Cadets Attend Divine Services.

Services were held in St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Vesey Street, last night commemorative of the anniversary of the conversion of St. Paul. The St. Paul cadets attended in uniform.

After a brief drill in their quarters in the chapel on Church Street, the cadets, about eighty in number, under command of Capt. Keys, formed in line and marched to the church, a portion of the body of which had been reserved for them.

The Rev. William Montague Geer, rector of St. Paul's, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Herbert S. Smith of the church.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—La Dame aux Camelias—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
CHICKERING HALL—Harp Concert—8:30.
DALY'S—Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose & West—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Madame Sans Gene—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—She Gets a Kiss—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Manon—8:15.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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In the Real Estate Field.

A Marvel of Criticism.

The following truly remarkable lines form The London Standard's "article" on Verlaine. As a literary appreciation they certainly deserve a place among the curiosities of this century:

The French poet, Paul Verlaine, whose death was briefly announced yesterday, was born at Metz in 1844. At an early age he joined the ranks of that class of minor poets who endeavor to obtain fame by quaintness of inspiration and eccentricity of form. He first of all joined the school of the so-called "Parnassiens," and subsequently became one of the notabilities of the symbolical school and of the literary decadents, without, however, giving any proofs of the genius his admirers claimed for him. Desirous of a closer acquaintance with the realities of life, he spent some time in hospitals and even underwent imprisonment, thus obtaining fresh material for his pen.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	32	36	37
6 A. M.	37	35	37
9 A. M.	40	34	38
12 M.	45	37	40
4 P. M.	40	38	42
6 P. M.	36	40	39
9 P. M.	32	38	38
12 P. M.	30	37	36

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday......................38.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.............................36.90
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year..41.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years..........................31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES has published a thirty-six page pamphlet under the title "The Venezuela Dispute," containing Prof. John Bach McMaster's history of the Monroe doctrine from THE TIMES of Jan. 2, the President's message of Dec. 17, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, an accurate map of the territory in dispute, the original announcement of the Monroe doctrine from the message of President James Monroe, together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward. The pamphlet can be had at all news stands and at the Publication Office of THE TIMES; price 5 cents.

WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS GO.

"The Immigration-Restriction League" has made an interesting and suggestive inquiry, of which it publishes the results. It sent a committee to Ellis Island, in the harbor of New-York, to investigate the illiteracy of immigrants, their destination, and that of the less desirable nationalities and the amount of money brought in by immigrants of all classes. The committee was engaged but three days, and examined only 865 immigrants, so that it is rather risky to state, as it does, that "it is believed that the results obtained are characteristic of such immigration throughout the year." For instance, among the immigrants classified in the reports there are no Irish and no Italians, which nationalities are clearly not neglectable quantities in the total of immigration. Nevertheless, the results of the inquiry are, so far as they go, well worth considering.

The one fact that stands out more clearly than all others is that the Atlantic States, and, naturally, the large cities of those States, get the mass of the immigrants who are least desirable either as to illiteracy or as to nationality. They get the bulk of the illiterates and of those who, coming from States least like our own, have least fitness for our form of civic life. Thus, all the Germans and Bohemians examined could read and write. Of the former 34 per cent. and of the latter 70 per cent. went west of the Atlantic States. Only 10 per cent. of the Finns were illiterate, and 31 per cent. went West. But of the Russians, Hungarians, Galicians, Croats, and Syrians, from 37 per cent. to 69 per cent. were illiterate and 89 per cent. remained in the Atlantic States. Of these the distribution is significant. About one-half of them went to Pennsylvania, chiefly, no doubt, to the mines of that State. Of the Syrians, with 69 per cent. of illiterates, 77 per cent. remained in New-York. The information as to the money brought in by the immigrants is curious. Thus, the statistics for the fiscal year 1895 show an average of $16.34 for each immigrant, and an average of $25.97 for those over twenty years of age. But of the 331 illiterates examined by the committee, only 32 per cent. had as much as $10 each, while 68 per cent. had less than that amount. This shows that the statistics are very misleading, and for all detailed reasoning are worse than useless.

It is well known that the "Immigration-Restriction League" advocates, as an important means to its avowed end, the "exclusion of all persons between fourteen and sixty years of age who cannot both read and write the English language or some other language." If this restriction were to be adopted in principle, it is probable that the advantages to be got from it would be secured practically by the limitation of exclusion to fifty years, instead of sixty, and such a change would lessen the hardship imposed by the exclusion of parents and elder relatives brought over by immigrants who have prospered sufficiently to be able to send for them. Even in this form, however, the need of the restriction is not, in our judgment, by any means completely established. The most serious argument generally advanced in its favor is based on the mischief of the admission to the suffrage of unfit persons. That is very great, beyond all question.

But this is a mischief of our own doing. Our laws as they now are are quite sufficient to prevent it if they be decently administered. The immigrant does not become a voter unconditionally by mere length of residence. The law, on the contrary, imposes very definite conditions. Though reading and writing are not specifically included, they are implied, for the applicant for naturalization must satisfy the Court, in the quaint but expressive language of the opening years of the century—the statute of 1802 still remains in force—that he is "a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." Now, it is perfectly plain that no honest Judge really can be satisfied that a man is "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States" who cannot read that Constitution, and the cases are so rare as to be of no account where a man could read the Constitution with understanding and could not write. The disagreeable but undeniable truth is that the evils of naturalization, which have been enormous, are solely and wholly the fruit of the incompetency and practical corruption of our courts. For no Judge in nearly a century has consented to the naturalization of an unfit applicant without betraying the trust imposed in him. The reform we need on this point cannot be made at the entrance of our harbors. It must be made in the bosom of every community. We must exclude ignorance and unfitness not from the steerage of the steamships but from the benches of our courts. This once done, the regulation of immigration with reference to other evils would be comparatively simple.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ARMENIA.

There is a curious persistence in the minds of some Englishmen of the notion that the United States is intimately connected with the Armenian question. Some of them who are editors (in New-York as well as in London) are still persuaded that President CLEVELAND's message of Dec. 17 arrested the arm of England when it was about to strike a decisive blow for the hapless victims of Turkey. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in his speech at Birmingham on Saturday evening, did not repeat this amazing blunder, but he gave expression to the following wish: "Would it were possible that, instead of wasting breath in a petty South American boundary dispute, we could count on the powerful support of the United States in enforcing the representations which hitherto we have fruitlessly made in behalf of those who are suffering by Turkish tyranny and Turkish fanaticism."

As a sentiment this cannot, of course, be condemned. But as a proposition of foreign policy it will not bear examination. The Turkish question must be settled either by the "European concert," or by some one power breaking the concert, and taking the chances of a general war. If it can be settled by all the powers, there is no need of any aid from the United States. If Great Britain, in order to settle it, breaks away from the other powers and brings on war, it would be very desirable for her, no doubt, to have the "support" of the United States. But it would be contrary to all our traditions of the past, all our present interests, and a grave peril for the future were we to join in such a conflict, however noble the cause.

England's policy has been the chief obstacle to the settlement of the Armenian question, as it has been, for twenty years, the chief obstacle to the settlement of all the questions arising out of Turkish misgovernment and savagery.

A QUESTION OF REVENUE.

Everybody has heard of the prevailing Republican anxiety about the public revenue. Since the Dingley Tariff bill was born there has been no end of talk in the Republican papers about the Government's most urgent need of the revenue which that bill might bring into the Treasury, in addition to the sum collected by existing tariff taxes. It is true that the Executive branch of the Government has not asked for more revenue, but the Republicans profess to believe that it is in sore need of more, and urge that patriotism should move every Democratic legislator to vote for this new McKinley bill in order that the need may be supplied. To assist the Government in husbanding the resources already available, and to enlarge these resources by legislation—this, we are told, is the Republican policy.

Why, then, do Republican leaders and Republican journals throughout the land complain so loudly now because the Treasury Department has saved $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 in revenue by collecting the internal revenue tax on alcohol or spirits used in the arts? Every day the Secretary of the Treasury is abused by leading Republican organs because he has kept this money in the Treasury, where, as the same organs say, revenue is so greatly needed.

We refer to the Hoar amendment to the Democratic Tariff bill, an amendment slyly proposed by the guileless Senator from Massachusetts, and retained in the bill because there was no revision in conference. As soon as it was seen that any correction of errors or objectionable provisions in the bill had been prevented by the Gorman-Aldrich alliance and the passage of the Murphy resolution, in August, 1894, Republican Senators joyfully informed their Democratic associates that the aged Senator from Massachusetts had got them in a trap. Mr. JOHN SHERMAN was first to give them the news. Here is what he said, on Aug. 18, 1894, just after the passage of the Murphy resolution:

"The question of relieving dealers of alcohol who use it in the arts has been the subject of controversy ever since the internal revenue system was founded, and really no feasible plan has ever been devised to allow the use of alcohol for the arts without greatly impairing the tax on spirits.

"It is certain that this provision [the Hoar amendment] will greatly impair the revenue from spirits. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that it will lose $9,000,000 to the Government the first year. What can be done? We have 250,000 licensed liquor dealers in this country. We have more than 40,000 authorized druggists who make drugs, &c. All they have to do is to mix the alcohol or spirits with ginger, quinine, or some so-called medicinal compound to secure a refund of the tax.

"It is just as certain as it possibly can be that under the loose language of the bill as it now stands practically the greater part of the revenue from whisky will be destroyed." [Congressional Record, Aug. 19, 1894, Page 10,109.]

"The greater part of the revenue from whisky will be destroyed." The revenue from spirits in 1894 was $85,000,000.

The Democratic House passed a bill repealing the Hoar amendment. At least twenty-four Democratic Senators wanted to vote for this bill, but the desired concurrent action in the Senate was prevented by the alliance of the Republicans with the Gorman group. As no money was appropriated to meet the large expense of enforcing the amendment, and as no feasible method was discovered, the Treasury Department continued to collect the tax on all spirits.

Now there is a great outcry in the Republican press because the spirits revenue has been preserved, and because "the greater part of it" has not been "destroyed." There is a foul "conspiracy," the party organs say, "to keep money in the Treasury," and the "conspirators" have thus kept in "$30,000,000" which the Government ought not to have. The same papers are all the time asserting, however, that the Treasury is in sore straits for want of revenue, and the Republican Party in Congress professes to be very anxious to replenish the Treasury funds.

A HINT FROM INDIANA.

The Logansport (Ind.) Pharos is radiating light that the Senators from Indiana would do well to utilize. It refers to the attitude of these gentlemen on the "pending free-silver bill in the Senate" as threatening. It says that "every one knows that the bill, even if it passes the Senate, will never see daylight in the House, and that even if it came to a vote there, it would be beaten to death." And it adds: "The votes which Senators VOORHEES and TURPIE are casting for the bill have no legislative value whatever to free silver, but are simply baneful and harmful irritants in the path of Democratic harmony here at home."

This is interesting. It is not very long ago that the "attitude" of Messrs. VOORHEES and TURPIE was believed by those gentlemen to be acceptable to Indiana Democrats, and the belief was justified. The "harmony" that was sought was on the basis of free silver. Now the advocates of that policy find that the lowest possible price at which harmony can be had is silence on free silver. That is a step in the right direction. We have, of course, no confidence in the merely negative policy of silence on this subject. We are, on the contrary, convinced that the Democratic Party, as a National party, can win only on a definite and positive sound-money platform. But that can be reached only by the gradual abandonment of the free-silver policy, and this is clearly going on. When men of the type of Messrs. VOORHEES and TURPIE are persuaded, as they must be, that their conduct is no longer satisfactory to their constituents, it will not be difficult for them to change it.

CONGRESS AND COAST DEFENSE.

Some large-scale solutions have been proposed for the problem of National defense, which is one of the most important before the present Congress, and the Senate has been perhaps specially prolific in them. Mr. CHANDLER has a bill which appropriates $100,000,000, to be expended in procuring 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 field pieces, and 5,000 heavy guns for forts. Mr. CULLOM, also, is said to have a project involving $100,000,000 ready to be offered. Mr. SQUIRE's coast-defense bill calls for $87,000,000, although this sum is to be expended by installments during many years. Mr. LODGE's proposed amendment to the Fortifications bill provides for issuing bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, to be called the coast-defense loan. In the House, Mr. WOODMAN has offered a one-hundred-million-dollar coast-defense bill, and Mr. GROUT another for a like sum, to be covered by bonds.

The time was, and not long ago, when $100,000,000 might very wisely have been set apart for this purpose. It was when an enormous surplus existed in the Treasury. Secretary LAMONT has pointed out that if the original plan of the Fortifications Board of 1886, calling for about $127,000,000, had been carried out in those days of Treasury plethora, our coast would be amply protected to-day; and that, too, under moderate annual installments, extending through ten years.

But these enormous appropriations wear a different aspect when proposed now, nor does the bond project entirely alter the case. What the present state of affairs seems to call for is rather a liberal appropriation at once to carry on work more vigorously upon coast defense for the present fiscal year, followed by another for the year which begins July 1, 1896. The last session did not make adequate provision for the current year, and there would be reason in a deficiency appropriation of a few millions to supply that lack. In that case, sites for new forts now awaiting purchase could be bought, guns and mortars needing their carriages and their emplacements could sooner be mounted, the work at Watervliet could be pushed with the vigor seen in the navy gun factory at Washington, and past neglects could as far as possible be atoned for.

In providing for the new fiscal year, ending June 30, 1897, which is as much as the present session is bound to do, the limit is apparently what will keep existing appliances working at the utmost, unless, indeed, Congress desires to call in once more the aid of private manufacture, as in the case of the 100 heavy guns ordered from the Bethlehem Works. Even then, the practical needs would be only those of the first annual installments on projects which would occupy many years, as in the case of authorizing new ships.

Of course the desire is to utilize the present emergency and the popular feeling excited by it in order to commit the country in full to projects that sooner or later will have to be carried out. There is a certain advantage, too, in having the broad plan of coast-defense expenditure which already exists fully provided for. But, on the other hand, it may be worth while, in the present condition of the National finances, not to raise opposition by appropriating prodigious sums that cannot possibly all be laid out except in the course of a series of years to come. Secretary LAMONT's recent report set forth what he considered to be an ample and yet a necessary appropriation for the coming fiscal year, and, if we do not err, it is scarcely a tenth of some of the amounts now proposed. It might be judiciously increased by providing for night as well as day work, in order to double the output of heavy guns, mortars, and, above all, of carriages, and to increase the present very slow work on emplacements. But even then Congress could do its full immediate duty without a resort to the enormous sums proposed.

HIGH-TARIFF ABSURDITY.

There were exported to England from San Francisco on one ship last week 50,000 pounds of hops. In a dispatch from that city this is called "a novel shipment," and it is explained that more hops are grown in California than can be used there. But for some years past considerable quantities of hops have been exported from San Francisco.

The exports of hops from the Pacific coast are, however, but a small part of the quantity exported from the entire country. There were shipped abroad 17,472,975 pounds in 1894 and 17,523,388 pounds in 1895. About nearly all of this great quantity was shipped from the port of New-York, and nine-tenths of the cargoes were sold in England.

Almost one-half of the American crop of hops has been exported and sold abroad for some years past, the greater part of the sales having been made in England, in open competition with the hops of Germany and the other hop-growing countries of the world.

Still, there is a demand here, stimulated by Republican demagogues, for a higher tariff duty on European hops. Many farmers in the East and on the Pacific coast, who appear to know nothing about this great export trade and the meaning of it, have been induced by Republican and high-tariff organizations to call for a higher duty and to complain about the duty now in force. The Treasury reports show, however, that while the McKinley duty was equivalent to 26.13 per cent. in 1894, the present duty was equal to 41.25 per cent. last year.

But why should there be any talk about a duty on imported hops in a country where a great crop is grown and from which nearly one-half of the crop is exported to Europe and sold there? If the hop growers of the United States can sell 17,000,000 pounds in Europe, meeting foreign hop growers there on even terms, without any protection whatever, it is nonsense to pretend that they cannot more easily undersell these foreign hop growers here at home, either with or without the tariff protection of the present law.

A MUCH-NEEDED HOSPITAL.

A hearing was granted on Thursday by the Committee on Cities of the Senate on the bill authorizing a lease of land by the City of New-York for the erection of a hospital for the treatment of scarlet fever and diphtheria. This lot of land is immediately adjacent to the present Willard Parker Hospital, which for many years has received and cared for a limited number of cases of these diseases. The erection of the new hospital will provide accommodation for such patients as may from time to time be sent from hotels, apartments, or private dwellings, suffering from either scarlet fever or diphtheria.

It has long been a reproach to the City of New-York that no provision existed at any of our hospitals for the reception of this class of cases. The Willard Parker Hospital has alone opened its doors for their reception, and there, in a public ward, so long as a bed was vacant, patients of all classes of society were indiscriminately cared for. Through the munificence of a benevolent woman of this city, aided by her friends, the sum of $100,000 has been raised and plans have been prepared for the erection of a hospital and its equipment.

This measure has from the outset had the united support of the entire medical profession of the city, and the earnest efforts of the Board of Health have been directed to the successful carrying out of the plan. No opposition to this measure can be urged by those who have the best interests of New-York City and its inhabitants at heart.

SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED.

The wretched business of slaughtering emaciated and diseased horses and selling their meat for human consumption ought to be suppressed by the health authorities. We do not understand that there are any such horse-meat factories under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health of this city, but they exist in the suburbs of Brooklyn and in other places not far away. It is clearly the duty of the Brooklyn health authorities to prevent the slaughtering of old, emaciated, and diseased horses for human consumption within the limits of Brooklyn, and if such horse-meat factories exist in neighboring towns where the local authorities regard them with complacency, the State Board of Health should take notice of them without delay.

It is reported that the product of these establishments is sold for consumption in foreign countries, or, at least, is not marketed in these two great cities. That may be, or it may not be. But whether such stuff, procured from repulsive sources and under unsanitary conditions, is sold here or elsewhere, the production of it for the market should not be permitted in this State.

So there is to be a commotion about the departure of BALLINGTON BOOTH, after all. Several important persons whose connection with the Salvation Army had not been even suspected by the public have taken the matter up and express the intention of "doing something" in the interests of excitement and against those of what the BOOTH family quaintly term "discipline." Somehow or other, we find it difficult to regret this determination with as much sincerity as the circumstances perhaps demand. Discipline is an admirable thing—in its place. As a word with which to justify caprice, prejudice, or despotism it isn't so pretty.

This town is in desperate need of a reformer with courage, energy, and persistence enough to bring to justice—that is, to jail—a few of the insolent and dangerous criminals who daily and almost hourly drive their teams madly around corners and over cross-walks, and who show their consideration for the lives, limbs, nerves, and rights of pedestrians, not by slackening speed or turning aside for them, but by uttering an angry, imperative order to get out of the way. Now, these brutal ruffians have no shadow of a right to order people about in this way. Why the assumption and exercise of that right have been permitted is beyond comprehension; why there is not an instant and effective revolt against so clear and outrageous a wrong is still more mysterious. Apparently the vast majority of drivers imagine that they own the streets.

BY MARYLAND'S GOVERNOR

A Dinner at Annapolis at Which New-Yorkers Were Present.

From The Baltimore Sun, Jan. 24.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23.—The dinner given this evening by Gov. Lloyd Lowndes at the Executive Mansion in honor of the members of the Court of Appeals of Maryland was an elegant affair. The most interesting feature of the affair was that Mr. Columbus C. Baldwin of New-York, a native of Anne Arundel County and a close personal friend of the Governor, was designated to respond to the toast to "The President of the United States," and paid a high compliment to Mr. Cleveland. His remarks, he was careful to premise, were not intended to have any political significance, but were inspired by his personal admiration for the President. He said he was proud to do honor to so great a man. He added: "The President of the United States at this time needs no one to speak for him, and I scarcely feel myself competent to do so. He lives in the hearts of all present, I am sure, and is respected by the Nation. I think I can venture to say that no man in time of peace has done more toward good government and for the American people than Grover Cleveland."

Gov. Lowndes sat at the head of the table, which was decorated with State colors.

To the right of Gov. Lowndes sat Judge W. Shepard Bryan, Acting Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and to his left Mr. C. C. Baldwin of New-York. Judge McSherry was to the right, and Mrs. J. T. Woodward to the left of Mrs. Lowndes, at the end of the table, opposite the Governor. Mrs. H. Crawford Black sat opposite ex-Gov. Frank Brown, who was next to Judge Bryan. Miss Baldwin, the right-hand partner of Judge McSherry, had opposite her Miss Page, daughter of Judge Henry Page. Judge Louis E. McComas sat opposite Judge Henry Page. Mrs. C. K. Lord and Attorney General Clabaugh were opposite each other. Speaker Mudd of the House of Delegates, sat opposite Mr. H. Crawford Black. President Bruce of the Senate had Court Reporter W. T. Brantly for his vis-à-vis. Others at the table were R. T. Lowndes, son of the Governor, and the Governor's niece, Miss Roman; Clerk J. Frank Ford of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Frank B. Mayer, Mr. Stevenson A. Williams, Judge A. Hunter Boyd, Adjutant General H. Kyd Douglas, Judge John P. Briscoe, Miss Edith Woodward, and Judge Charles B. Roberts. The party numbered twenty-eight.

Thackeray on England's Unpopularity.

So long ago as 1840 Thackeray discussed the question recently raised again, why the English are hated by other races.

"How they hate us," he writes, "these foreigners in Belgium as much as in France! What lies they tell of us; how gladly they would see us humiliated! Honest folks at home over their port wine say, 'Ay, ay, and very good reason they have, too. National vanity, sir, wounded—we have beaten them so often.' My dear Sir, there is not a greater error in the world than this. They hate you because you are stupid, hard to please, and intolerably insolent and air-giving.

"I walked with an Englishman yesterday, who asked the way to a street of which he pronounced the name very badly to a little Flemish boy; the Flemish boy did not answer; and there was my Englishman quite in a rage, shrieking in the child's ear as if he must answer. He seemed to think it was the duty of 'the snob,' as he called him, to obey the gentleman.

"This is why we are hated—for pride. In our free country a tradesman, a lackey, or a waiter, will submit to almost any given insult from a gentleman; in these benighted lands one man is as good as another; and pray God it may soon be so with us! Of all European people, which is the nation that has the most haughtiness, the strongest prejudices, the greatest reserve, the greatest dulness, I say an Englishman of the genteel classes. An honest groom jokes and hobs-and-nobs and makes his way with the kitchenmaids, for there is good social nature in the man; his master dare not unbend. Look at him, how he scowls at you on your entering an inn-room; think how you scowl yourself to meet his scowl.

"To-day, as we were walking and staring about the place, a worthy old gentleman in a carriage, seeing a pair of strangers, took off his hat and bowed very gravely with his old powdered head out of the window; I am sorry to say that our first impulse was to burst out laughing—it seemed so supremely ridiculous that a stranger should notice and welcome another."

Gifts to Amherst College.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

John I. Davenport, Amherst, '58, who recently died, left to the college in his will $50,000 for the erection of a building, the money to be paid to the college upon the death of his widow. A payment of $12,500 from the Hilton estate is soon to be made to the college. Some months since D. Willis Jones of the Board of Trustees offered to give $4,000 toward a fund to pay the entire cost of improving and enlarging Hitchcock Hall and the President's house, if the rest of the amount needed for these purposes could be secured from other friends of the college. Henry D. Hyde, another Trustee, had given $2,500 for the same purposes while the rebuilding was in progress. George Plimpton followed with a subscription of $1,000, and during the holiday vacation additional subscriptions were made in interviews with the President of the college or by letters to him, by thirty Trustees, Alumni, and friends of the college, in sums ranging from $50 to $600. The entire amount of $15,500 has now been given to the college, that there may be no debt resulting from the changes.

"The Purple East."

From The Rochester Democrat, Jan. 25.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday published "The Purple East," a series of sonnets on England's desertion of Armenia by William Watson. They constitute a scathing arraignment of England's supineness in failing to arrest the progress of Turkish outrages in Armenia. Coming from an English poet, they must make the check of every Englishman flush with shame over the cowardly policy of his Government.

The call upon Gladstone, "The Tired Lion," is a notably ringing utterance, vivid with poetic fire and passionate entreaty for the voice that has so long thrilled England with its eloquence in behalf of humanity and liberty. Succeeding, as they do, so closely the abject and puerile verses of the new laureate, Alfred Austin, that gloried in what the whole world regards as England's shame, one is inclined to wonder that Salisbury could have ignored such a trumpet voice as that of Watson to confer the laureate's crown on the poet who was capable of inflicting "Jameson's Raid" upon the astonished public.

FIGURINES OF MANHATTAN.

A Poet and Critic.

Oh, there is no doubt of it! Nature is a romanticist. It has an audacious plan; it limits itself to a salient characteristic that it emphasizes with a Shakespearean profusion in details, and it indicates the rest for love of harmony. The merit of this theory is that it is true. This poet's head is a decisive and charming example of it. Nature gave to him all the graces, all the seduction of hair, and this has been sufficient to clothe him with imperishable youth. His beard is as beautiful as the Scamander River, and then, what does it matter if his pallor be vivid, if his eyes be dreamy, if his mouth be too delicate? His forehead is as wide as a thinker's, his nose is quite straight, but one may see that they have the ideal Greek cut in the enchantment of his silvery beard and hair.

An After-Dinner Speaker.

He is not witty, apparently. There are, in his reflective head, calmness, strength, and tranquil force. He does not look like his portraits, and could not look like them if he wished. His vast forehead, his eyes full of thought, but too near his eyebrows, the drawing or which is turbulent, his slightly curved nose a little too distant from his fine and benevolent mouth, his rounded chin, form a collection of signs which in images is irregular or accentuated by shades, whereas in reality a beautiful harmony of clear and pale color gives to his entire physiognomy a serenity that irresistibly attracts respect and sympathy. Line is a fine invention of man, but nature, which is a romanticist, sometimes disdains this abstraction and indulges in the capricious pleasure of drawing with only color and light.

A Realistic Novelist.

He is a robust workman. Look attentively at the kind and pensive head of this great altruist. It is as handsome in its clemency as an apostle's. Who could be wicked after having observed men in a manner decisive enough to be convinced that most of them build in the air a house of smoke, or write at random in fugitive waves, and might take an innocent child for a schoolmaster? What a magnificent character genius and sovereign kindness have given to his honest and calm face, so nobly crowned by hair of divine whiteness that the breath of inspiration agitates in a forehead powerful and firm, full of inventions and full of dreams!

A Modern Painter.

In a morning landscape, tender, vaporous, ideal, where the transparent verdure awakens in a shiver of joy, where leaves tremble imperceptibly in the soft, undecided light, half nude nymphs come silently to the black fountain, which is already whitening. Behind them, curious and thoughtful, his eyelids beating a little, small, well-shaped, straight as a poplar, this man with a dark beard, shaped to a point, with naive features, wherein one may read so much joyful kindness and so much love, follows. Do not disturb him; let him alone, alone with his friend Theocritus. He is intoxicating himself with the calmness of the woods, the penetrating odor of leaves, the mysterious murmur of fountains.

A Skirt Dancer.

Flash of lightning, flame, vision of shivering spangles, and of diamonds with black glances in the tornado of the dance, this little deviled fairy, at times seductive, at times furious, skips on painted leaves and, like golden dust, shines in a ray of sunlight. There she smiles at you with her fire-lit eyes, with her small, scarlet mouth, and the flames of the footlights, the lights of the chandelier, the loving flutes, the violins seem to dance with her, and to shout her name.

A Comic Opera Singer.

A jumping jack cut with a knife by a convict who was an artist, he has the manners of the figures drawn by ancient Egyptian caligraphers. When you have a face view of him, you see him in profile. His nose is a geometrical line. If he had legs they would be thin, but he is a pure spirit, singing and playing farces. How terribly short-sighted one would have to be to confound him with one of the Titans' Club!

EAST OR WEST?

Walter Crane, in The Westminster Gazette.

Which England wouldst thou waken? Her asleep?
    With jeweled hand upon the gaming board
    Of commerce, dreaming gold, to spend or hoard—
The toil-wrung wealth of mine and furrow deep?
Or her, the wasted mother, able scarce to keep
    Her starveling brood from hunger's cruel sword—
Or death untimely, or disease untoward—
Mid stored barns, and fattened kine and sheep?
Wouldst kindle war's red flame from east to west?
    With blood wipe out the stains of blood and wrong?
    While famished children pine within thy gate,
Or, hopeless, workless, wander dispossest?
    Make clean thine own hearth, England, and be strong—
    The sword and scales thy Ministers of State.

How Paul Verlaine Died.

Paris Dispatch in London Daily News.

M. Paul Verlaine died at the domicile of his old friend, Mme. Eugénie Krantz. The kindness of Mme. Krantz, who is of humble standing, often kept him from the hospital, and afforded him final shelter. The Krantz lodging is in a house in a street near the School of Medicine.

Verlaine has in death a Socratic face, though there was not much wisdom in his life. He was carried away by nervous fever, and suffered dreadfully from the burning sore left by a blister that was not removed soon enough. His last words were: "Lepelletier! François! Françios! Coppée! Coppée! Come, come to me!" The homely features take in death a reposeful beauty they never had in life. His bushy red beard and the thick hair on either side of the bald scalp are streaked with gray.

Verlaine was affectionately looked after and attended by Drs. Parisot and Chauffard. The latter had made his acquaintance in an infirmary, where he delivered clinical lectures. The poet was supplied by him with quantities of newspapers, for which he kept calling though unable to read them. When the illness began he asked for a strong remedy to enable him to finish "Louis XVII.," his drama in verse. It appears that he then treated himself, and thus rendered his malady incurable, and, indeed, fatal.

Russia Wants to Get Up to Date.

From The London Daily News.

Al though it is generally understood that the Russian Government contemplates the introduction of the Gregorian calendar at the close of the century, it has not yet been decided whether the reform shall be effected suddenly and entirely or by a gradual process. The latter scheme consists in omitting the first twelve leap years after 1900, and the change from the old style to the new would in this way cover a period of forty-eight years.

There are now twelve days difference, but in 1900 there will be thirteen days, and this unlucky or fatalistic number has not a little weight with superstitious Slavs, who have hitherto been opposed to a reform of the Julian calendar.

If the graduated plan be adopted there will be only nine days difference on the 1st of March, 1908, on the same date in 1912 eight days, and so on during every recurring fourth year until 1944, when the reform will be accomplished. It is, however, by no means certain whether this plan will be adopted, or the more sudden and radical change.

The majority are in favor of the latter, while the former scheme promises to receive less opposition from the ecclesiastical authorities, and is not calculated to shock the popular sentiment so violently as the sudden reform.

Origin of Two Tavern Terms.

From The London Daily News.

The term "entire," so often seen over inns and taverns (and not always understood by the passers-by) is said to have first been used about 1722. Prior to that date the malt liquors in general use were ale, beer, and "twopenny." It was usual for tavern customers to call for a pint or tankard of half and half, i. e., half ale and half beer, half ale and half twopenny, or half beer and half twopenny. In course of time it became customary to call for a tankard of "three threads," meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny. To save publicans the trouble and waste of turning three taps for one pint of liquor a brewer named Harwood conceived the idea of making a beverage which should unite the flavors of all three drinks. He called his production "entire," or "entire butt-beer." As it was considered suitable for porters and other working people, it is said to

GARCIA STARTS FOR CUBA

Noted Military Commander Will Assist the Patriots.

A SMALL ARMY ACCOMPANIES HIM

The Expedition to be Landed in Pinar Del Rio, Where Garcia Is Expected to Secure Many Recruits.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—A morning paper says to-day:

"Gen. Calixto Garcia, the most distinguished Cuban General now outside of Cuba, escaped the watchful eyes of Spanish agents and sailed from this port last Thursday, it is stated, on the fruit steamer Bernard, bound for Cuba.

"Gen. Garcia goes to Cuba at the head of the most formidable expedition that has ever left this country, which he will take command of on the high seas, where he will meet another fruit steamer, the Jasof, with over 300 men on board and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

"The plan outlined for the expedition was for the Jasof to cruise on the high seas until the arrival of the Bernard. When the two vessels meet it is expected that Gen. Garcia and his son, Carlos Garcia, were transferred to the Jasof. The Jasof is expected to reach a point off the Florida coast to-day, and there it is planned to transfer the entire expedition to a steamer which will meet it at sea.

"From those familiar with Gen. Garcia's plans it was learned that the expedition will at once make for some point near the boundary line of the Province of Pinar del Rio and the Province of Havana. Gen. Gomez is thoroughly informed of all the plans for the expedition, and at the point agreed upon for the landing of the expedition he will have a strong body of troops. Owing to his great popularity in that district, it is expected that Gen. Garcia will at once place himself at the head of a strong body of men in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

"Among Cubans in this country great hope is placed in this expedition. One of the drawbacks of the Cuban cause has been the lack of commanders who combine both bravery and military sagacity. Should any misfortune befall either Gen. Maximo Gomez or José or Antonio Maceo the Cubans' cause would be in a rather embarrassing position. Gen. Garcia, however, is fully competent to take either General's place at a moment's notice, and when news of the successful landing of his expedition reaches this country there will be rejoicing among the Cubans."

CUBANS DESTROY A TRAIN.

Bold Work of Insurgents in the Vicinity of Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The insurgents, despite the Government's asseverations to the contrary, appear to be doing just about as they please in the neighborhood of Havana. A band of Cubans stopped a train to-day that was running between Guanajay and this city. They ordered the passengers, who were in a state bordering on panic, to leave the train, which order was obeyed with alacrity.

The passengers feared that they would be maltreated by the insurgents, but their fears were groundless, as the Cuban leader courteously informed them that they would not be harmed, nor would their personal effects be molested. They would, however, he added, have to pursue their journey on foot, as it was his intention to destroy the train. He then gave orders for the torch to be applied to the cars, and soon nothing was left save the ironwork.

The train was captured about a mile from San Antonio, to which place the passengers walked, and informed the authorities of what had occurred. Troops were immediately dispatched to the scene, but when they arrived the Cubans had disappeared. The train did not have one of the armored cars which are used on several of the railroads for the conveyance of troops to guard the passengers and the railway company's property.

A car for this purpose is being built for use on the Havana and Guanajay line, and as soon as it is finished, which will be shortly, it will be placed in service. Passengers on the line will then be able to travel in security, unless the insurgents take to remove rails, loosening fishplates, or adopting some other method to wreck the trains. It is, however, not believed that they will do this, as their efforts are not directed toward harming passengers on the railways, but to destroying railroad property when it can be done without risk to the passengers.

RABI AND RIOS FAR FROM HAVANA.

The Insurgent Leaders Cannot Reinforce Gomez.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Minister Depuy de Lome to-day received telegrams from Havana giving accounts of several engagements between the Spanish troops and insurgents all but one of which were of minor importance.

In that case, Gen. Gonzales Munoz encountered the bands of Francisco Rabi and Rios in the Mula Pass, and succeeded in putting them to flight. The casualties were not given.

It is explained that the importance and significance of this encounter lies in the fact that, whereas, Rabi and Rios were reported to be approaching Havana to reinforce Gomez, they were encountered by Munoz in the most easterly portion of the island, several hundred miles distant from Havana.

More Money Borrowed.

LONDON, Jan 26.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that the Bank of Spain has advanced another 50,000,000 pesetas to the Cuban Treasury.

BUTCHERIES NOT AT AN END.

A Constantinople Correspondent Says More Outrages Are Planned.

A private letter from Constantinople dated Jan. 8, addressed to a well-known clergyman in this city, gives this account of the situation in Turkey:

"Winter has perhaps checked to some extent the work of plunder and butchery, but not ended it. Tarsas has but just passed its experience of blood. Reports have come of a fresh outbreak at Oorfa. At Birejik, on the Euphrates, say the reports of to-day, a fearful massacre has resulted in the death of 900 Armenians, according to official reports, and of 2,000, according to the reports of the French Consul. The patriots of Zeitoun have not yet given up their valiant fight for life and liberty, but every day we tremble lest word may come of Christian surrender, and then Turkish massacre—and pitiless will it be.

"To-day's reports say that his Majesty has graciously consented to let the 'great powers' send their Aleppo Consuls to advise the hardy people of Zeitoun to surrender under promise and assurance of protection. We cannot tell what hellish deeds may even now be in process in distant villages and towns of the six 'reform' doomed provinces. But we hear of multitudes to whom the choice between sword and Islam is being offered, some of them responding with martyrdom and others with apostasy to the faith of their oppressors.

"Authentic reports have been received from the districts of Spargerd, Mamardank, Khizan, and Gargar, in the Bitlis Province, to the effect that a wholesale conversion of the Armenian population to the ranks of Islam has taken place there. During the recent reign of terror several sheikhs of Khizan, assisted by their hordes of fanatical followers, ravaged the whole region and simply terrorized the helpless people into declaring their faith in Mohammed. First of all, they murdered a certain Sahag Vartaved, as true and brave a man as ever lived, thus cutting off the last hope the people had. They flayed the body, filled the skin with straw, and hung it on a tree in front of the beautiful monastery, which for twenty-six years he had occupied and defended at the daily risk of his life. Some, at least—the number is not known—followed his noble example and surrendered their lives instead of their Christian faith. The official figures in the possession of the ecclesiastical prelate of these districts gave the number of converts to Islam as 800 families, which would mean at least 4,000 individuals. News of this same grave character comes from Kharpoot and other places.

"Besides the apprehension felt in Constantinople, there are intimations of new massacres to come at other points. It is stated on good authority that orders have gone from Constantinople for a second massacre at Sivas, already robbed of the lives and property of 1,200 of its citizens. Mutterings are heard of the approach of another storm at Marsovan. Van, mercifully spared until now, can scarcely hope to escape entirely. For the present, only its scores of surrounding villages have been ravaged. The powers are represented as trying to prevent the almost inevitable horrors that must accompany the fall of Zeitoun. The Turkish, Circassian, and Koordish robbers have discovered the easy and safe way to wealth in Asia Minor. They may kill and plunder to their hearts' content. The Turkish soldiers help them in the butchering, and share with them in the booty. The interior officials openly manifest their sympathy and delight with the murderers, and are rewarded with promotion and decorations from Constantinople for the efficiency with which they crush Armenian rebellions.

"The question of a suitable indemnity for the destruction of American property at Kharpoot and Marash is now looming up as one of considerable moment. A firm and uncompromising attitude on the part of our Government is likely not only to secure the indemnity, but to add to the security of the missionaries and of the property that remains.

"Meantime, another question is arising, likely to become imposing in due time. The Americans at different points in the interior have become the distributers of relief funds sent from England and America. It is the only possible way at present for getting the aid to the needy. But the Turkish officials do not like it. Whether because it is too frank an admission of the need of such a work, or because of a positive unwillingness to have this work succeed, and a desire that the cursed race may die of nakedness and starvation, I know not.

"The Government pretends to accept relief work as its own duty. The sincerity of the pretense is seen in an instance that occurred at Marash. Some systematic efforts were being made for relief in one of the large Protestant congregations, in which there were hundreds of plundered and starving people. The officials ordered the work to be discontinued, promising themselves to do what was necessary. They fulfilled their promise by sending about $2 for the relief of the starving hundreds. Political reform in the six provinces is one of the greatest farces of the century. Relief of these poor, down-trodden Armenians from their Turkish oppressors would be no less a farce. The missionaries in Kharpoot, themselves deprived of everything, except the clothing on their backs, have been organizing efforts for relief in that region. Word has come that they were ordered by the Turkish Government to discontinue their efforts. The Minister is reported to be doing what he can in the matter. If the present order of things continues, there is no hope that the United States Minister, or the combined representatives of the powers will be able to thwart the preventive measures of the palace.

"It give us unbounded satisfaction to know that Clara Barton is on her way to Constantinople, and that she will be backed by the generous contributions of the friends of humanity in America. But I do not believe that the Sultan will permit Clara Barton and her messengers of blessing and love to enter Asia Minor and Armenia. That would be to remove the last lingering doubt in Europe and America as to the reality of this great crime. That would not suit the Sultan's purpose. He gloats in the charges made in philo-Turkish papers that all these things have been exaggerated, that the Sultan is humane, and that all will be well if we let them alone."

At the time the letter was written, it was understood in Constantinople that Miss Barton had already sailed from this country.

DR. KIMBALL'S GOOD WORK.

Many Needy Armenians Relieved Through Her Efforts.

Letters have just come to the National Armenian Relief Committee, 45 William Street, New-York, which contain the following extracts:

"The relief work of Dr. Grace Kimball at Van, Armenia, has extended since her last report to you. The money sent has already done an immense amount of good. She now employs over 900, representing 4,500 souls that are kept from starvation by her efforts; yet she could employ many more in her industrial relief work but for the lack of funds. The turning away of applicants is the hardest task of all. Her factory has done more good than preaching; it has been a school of honesty to those employed. The innumerable cases of cheating were so summarily punished that the work people have become phenomenally honest, returning the surplus of over payment even when the mistake was not known.

"But Dr. Kimball has opened a new work. Since the 1st of November more than 270 villages in the Van Province have been cleaned out by the Kurds. Innumerable cruelties were perpetrated; small children were thrust into braziers lined with coals. Dr. Kimball had one such case to treat. Thousands of famished, almost naked creatures have toiled barefoot through the snow to the city. Large quantities of wheat were secured and two bread ovens opened. Each applicant is registered, and after investigation given clothing for his family and a ticket to the oven. Over 5,000 have been fed and clothed in the last three weeks. In addition there are surgical cases, the result of the massacres."

A letter has been received from Marash telling of fearful destitution since the two massacres there. Every Christian house was burned or plundered of all its contents. Beds, clothing, rugs, cooking dishes, coal wood, and food are all gone. The houses still standing have been ruined, doors and windows smashed, stairs torn down, and timbers pulled out so that they are uninhabitable. The families are huddling together in cellars and stables without covering at night. The six missionaries at Marash have subscribed liberally out of their small salaries. But there are so many to help that they can only give about one piastre's worth, either in money or food, to each person a week. They are pathetically grateful for this.

All funds should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street.

ITALIANS WILL HAVE TO FIGHT.

Little Prospect of Peace in Abyssinia Without a Battle.

ROME, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Massowah says that a messenger has arrived at the camp of Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces, bringing letters from Menelik, King of the Abyssinians, to King Humbert and Gen. Baratieri.

Col. Galliano, the commander of the Italian soldiers who were recently compelled to evacuate the town of Makelle, after a long siege by the Abyssinians, has not yet arrived at Gen. Baratieri's camp. It is reported that Col. Galliano exploded the magazine and blew up the fortress at Makelle upon leaving the town.

It is reported that the Abyssinian chiefs are angry at the release of the garrison by King Menelik, as they believe they would have eventually forced the Italians to surrender unconditionally. It is said that the Abyssinian Army is disposed to march on Axum, in the State of Tigre.

King Humbert signed a decree this morning declaring the Province of Erythrea to be in a state of war. It is not expected that a peace can be arranged with King Menelik without giving him battle. The dispatch to Massowah of reinforcements, munitions, cannon, and shells continues.

WILL APPEAL TO MR. OLNEY.

Americans in the Transvaal Want a Diplomatic Agent.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria, capital of the South African Republic, saying that a meeting of Americans was held Saturday, at which it was decided to cable to Secretary of State Olney, requesting, in view of the arrest of American citizens, and the fact that their property is in danger, that a diplomatic agent be sent to the Transvaal to protect their interests. The Americans are friendly toward the Transvaal Government, but they desire that their grievances be redressed.

Governor's Castle Burned.

WARSAW, Jan. 26.—Castle Talnoje, near Kieff, the residence of Gen. Count von Schouvaloff, Governor of Warsaw, has been destroyed by fire. The valuable paintings and curios in the castle were all lost.

BISMARCK OPENS HIS MIND

Indulges in Some Criticism of Kaiser Wilhelm.

TALKS FREELY TO AN OLD FRIEND

Bismarckian Newspapers Also Scold at the Emperor—The German People Generally, However, Applaud His Foreign Policy.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Three times within the past week rumors were in circulation in Berlin that Prince Bismarck was dead. These reports had the effect to cause a rush of inquiries to Friedrichsruh to learn the truth. Among the large number of visitors, whom the Prince received personally and with such courtesy and activity of movement as to dispel the last vestige of anxiety concerning his health, was an old and intimate friend and co-worker in the political arena. This friend of Bismarck's has given to The United Press the substance of an interesting conversation he had with the ex-Chancellor, which serves to correct certain impressions in the public mind in regard to Prince Bismarck's relations with the Kaiser.

Not once since his resignation of the office of Chancellor, Prince Bismarck said to his friend, had the Emperor spoken to him upon the subject of politics, except upon the memorable occasion of the Kaiser's visit to Friedrichsruh March 23, 1895, when his Majesty came to the ex-Chancellor's residence with Gen. Count von Waldersee. The Emperor was at the time very angry about the vote in the Reichstag refusing to pay the united respects of that body to the Prince upon the occasion of his birthday.

Prince Bismarck admitted to his friend that he was well able to go to Berlin Jan. 18, when the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the empire was celebrated, but he did not go because he emphatically declined to lend his name as a flag for the present course of politics which was being directed by the Kaiser upon lines which the ex-Chancellor regards as radically wrong and of which he profoundly disapproved.

It was a move of rare cleverness on the part of the Emperor, the Prince said, to make a spontaneous call at Friedrichsruh recently, thereby creating at home and abroad the impression that the imperial policy had the full approval of Prince Bismarck, or at least his tacit assent. Nothing of the kind was true, however. The recent moves of the Kaiser, Bismarck said, were grave mistakes. Germany had no business whatever to meddle in foreign complications unless German interests were menaced or assailed. If the powers had grouped themselves definitely either for or against certain causes, what of it? Germany had still time to decide to what extent her interests were involved.

The rash actions which the Emperor sometimes has indulged in, Bismarck's friend said, must be credited to the fact that the Kaiser's state of health was not always normal. His irritability, caused by worrying and frequent violent headaches, quite often had accounted for a quick word of deed on his part. It might be added, too, that he sleeps very little—in fact, not enough to enable him to maintain his health.

The present Government of Germany is deprived of all initiative in the management or direction of politics. The Emperor directs everything personally, and his Ministers and Secretaries of State are merely his executive officials. Among his many irresponsible counselors it is always the last one having the ear of the Kaiser who is charged to see that the ideas of the Emperor are carried out.

Prince Bismarck's personal organ, The Hamburger Nachrichten, prints articles almost daily making pointed criticism of the Kaiser. In an article published last Thursday, commenting upon the Kaiser's aiming to stamp Germany's character as that of a "weltmacht,"—a power so mighty as to require a large increase in the navy—the Nachrichten says:

> The nation must receive better information than it has now before accepting the new position of pursuing an external policy of might, instead of a policy of interest in internal development. The country is not ambitious for foreign enterprises in order to acquire prestige. The wisest policy is that of conserving German interests.

These sentiments, however, find small sympathy in the press as a whole, official and unofficial. The tide of popular feeling continues to run strongly in the direction of Anglophobia. Anything the Kaiser could do or say to satisfy this feeling would receive the hearty acclamation of all classes. The Hamburger Nachrichten, although attacking the attitude of the Emperor in assuming control of the foreign affairs of the empire, expresses hope that England ere long may receive a thorough lesson in regard to her isolation as a State and her limitations as a power.

Entertains the Ambassadors.

The Emperor entertained the Foreign Ambassadors at dinner at the castle on Thursday. Among the guests present were United States Ambassador Runyon and Mrs. Runyon, M. Herbette, French Ambassador, and Mme. Herbette; M. de Szogyeny, Austrian Ambassador and Mme. de Szogyeny and Count Lanza di Busca, Italian Ambassador, and his Countess. Sir Frank Lascelles, British Ambassador, was absent owing to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the series of receptions at the British Embassy has been abandoned.

The Drama "King Henry."

The art event of the past week has been the production at the Berlin Theatre of Ernest Adam von Wildenbruck's new drama "King Henry." The play deals with the period of Pope Gregory and King Henry's submission to the Pontiff in going to Canossa. It is by all odds the greatest success the dramatist has achieved, and the appreciation of the audience was manifested by his being called out a dozen times. When he came upon the stage he brought with him Manager Prasch, who mounted the play with great splendor and at great expense. A sequel to the play, entitled "Kaiser Heinrich," will be produced in February.

Agents of the New-York manufacturers of a lightning stamping machine have exhibited to the German Post Office authorities a machine capable of stamping 500,000 letters an hour. It does not appear that they have induced the postal officials to adopt the machine, however.

Coming to Washington.

M. de Oliviera Lima, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation here, has been appointed First Secretary of the Brazilian Legation in Washington.

The King of Saxony, the King and Queen of Würtemberg, Princess Pauline of Würtemberg, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha will attend the fêtes upon the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, Jan. 27.

Herr Woelfflur, the Socialist leader of Colmar, and until recently the editor of the newspaper Der Sammler, published in that town, has committed suicide, shooting himself with a revolver.

Misses Rose and Ottilie Sutro, the American musicians, have abandoned their concert, which was to take place in the Berlin Academy, owing to the death of their father, and have started for their home in Baltimore.

Presented with a Gold Medal.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Dickens Drews, who is now engaged in Leipsic, has been awarded the gold medal for art by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Millions to be Spent for Warships.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—The Czar has given his sanction to the naval estimates covering a period of seven years, beginning in 1896, when 57,500,000 roubles will be appropriated for naval purposes. This sum will be increased 500,000 roubles yearly. The figures are fixed in proportion to the amounts expended on their naval forces by other powers.

Pierre Gustave Brunet Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Bordeaux announces the death in that city of Pierre Gustave Brunet, a distinguished French litterateur. He was born in Bordeaux, Nov. 18, 1807. His works are very numerous.

WANTS AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT

Speaker Fish of the Assembly Is Opposed to a Long Session—Raines Bill Arguments.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Speaker Fish sounded the keynote for an early adjournment of the Legislature, when, on Friday last, he called the Chairmen of the various committees of the House together, and urged them to act as soon as possible upon the hundreds of local bills, which, during preceding years, were left until the last days of the session, and were lost in the closing rush of the Legislature.

The committees have all been organized, and the busines of the Legislature this week will be confined mainly to work in committee rooms. The Committee on Rules of the Senate will submit for adoption Monday night a set of rules which has already been prepared and submitted to Senator Cantor, the minority leader, for his consideration. Thus far in the session the Senate has done its work without the guidance of rules.

The most important hearing of the week will be the continuation of the arguments for and against the Raines and other excise bills before the joint committee of the two Houses Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. It is expected that the public hearings upon these bills will be completed by next week.

One of the bills which have engrossed some attention in the early part of the session is the measure to allow appeals from orders granting new trials in criminal cases. It was introduced in both the Senate and Assembly, and has a bearing upon the case of Bartholomew Shea, an argument for whose retrial will be made before Justice Mayham at Schoharie next Tuesday. The code, as it now stands, does not allow appeals from orders granting new trials. There will be a hearing on the measure before the Codes Committee of each house Tuesday afternoon.

The Railroad Committee of the Assembly, it is expected, will give a hearing Tuesday afternoon upon the bills before it, compelling railroads to carry bicycles as baggage. The representatives of the various wheelmen's clubs throughout the State will, it is said, be present, and favor the passage of the bill, unless the date of the hearing be changed.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is considering the proposition for legislation which will relieve the present overcrowded condition of the Court of Appeals calendar. A sub-committee may be appointed to consider the matter.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation will give a hearing during the week on Senator Ellsworth's bill extending the powers of the Lewiston Bridge Company, and providing that it may construct either a bridge or a tunnel between Niagara County and Canada.

A final hearing before the Senate Committee on Cities will be given next Thursday afternoon on Senator Lexow's bill, authorizing New-York City to present a site for a hospital to accommodate diphtheria and scarlet-fever cases. One hundred thousand dollars have already been raised by private subscription to construct the buildings. Health Commissioner A. H. Doty of New-York is strongly in favor of the bill, and is recommending its passage.

Supreme Court Justice McLennan has communicated with several members of the Legislature, urging the passage of Senator White's bill, providing for a house of detention for children. The bill provides that it shall be erected in the Fifth Judicial District.

It is probable that the sessions of the Assembly will be somewhat more interesting the coming week, as some important resolutions will come up for consideration. It is expected that Mr. Eldridge of Warren will, on Monday night, again endeavor to introduce his resolution calling for a committee to investigate and report as to the advisability of establishing grain elevators in New-York and Buffalo. There will be some opposition.

Thus far but one bill has passed both houses and become a law, and that was but a local bill of minor importance. The Manhattan State Hospital bill has not yet been signed by the Governor.

A bill of some importance to the City of New-York will come up for passage in the Assembly Monday night. It is that of Mr. French, and provides that commitments of persons charged with public intoxication and vagrancy in New-York City can be discretionary instead of mandatory with the Justices before whom the persons arrested are brought.

The Hill bill authorizing County Clerks to deputize by power of attorney, a subordinate clerk, with power to sign the name of the County Clerk to all books of record will come up for final passage Monday night.

The members are looking forward to the session of the House which will be held one week from the coming Monday night. At that time Mr. Babcock of Chautauqua will call up his free-silver resolution. Those who know say that Mr. Babcock will surprise the House with his information upon the matter. As the resolution criticises the State Controller it is said that it will fail of passage.

During the week the Public Education Committee of the Assembly will consider the bills before it touching upon the study of the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human system in the public schools. The bill became a law last year, but this year there are several bills introduced bearing upon the question. One of these repeals the law, while the others provide for carrying it out and grading the study to suit the age of the scholars in the public schools. One of the measures stipulates the time each day during which the scholars shall consider the matter.

The bill of Senator Burns, which refers to reciprocity on the part of the Insurance Department with foreign departments of insurance, will come up again this week. It is expected that the bill will become a law.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—EMPIRE—Mr. and Mrs. de Herring of Paris, and Henry A. Lewis of Boston.

—MURRAY HILL—Capt. A. H. Russell, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army.

—WINDSOR—J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and Ashley Pond, and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit.

—HOLLAND—Lyman J. Gage, David H. Burnham, John B. Sherman, and Frederick S. Winston, of Chicago, and William J. Clark, of Montana.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William W. Crapo, of Massachusetts; Gen. Augustus C. Hamlin, of Maine, and Mrs. Amelia E. Parr, of Cornwall, N. Y.

—SAVOY—Augustus Lowell of Boston.

—WALDORF—Henry Watterson of Louisville, Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo, John Lee Carroll and John Gill of Baltimore, Mark Morton of Chicago, and Kathryn Kidder,

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—HAMILTON—C. M. Wales, New-York.

—PAGE'S—J. Richardson, New-York, Maurice Drew, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—J. D. Clark, O. E. Short, New-York; W. S. Brown, Brooklyn.

—WILLARD'S—E. Girard, E. F. Bastianelli, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Shelley, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—James Eggleston, George A. Stunn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Little, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Curtis, Andrew Free Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edwards, H. Shugio, G. W. Duncanson, A. D. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Quimly, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—S. S. Palmer, Benjamin Teal, A. E. Hanger, Herbert Steward, George Frederick Hinton, H. W. Putrian, Jr., Phillip Abbott, Winston S. Pierce, Alvin W. Krech, Charles F. Imbie, H. C. Tolmentoch, J. Neale Plumb, Thomas H. Rogers, Mrs. Hostreiter, New-York.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Jan. 26.—Pearl Harper, fifteen years old, son of Cyrus Harper, a prominent contractor living here, was killed this morning while on the way to Columbus, Ohio. He fell from the freight train on which he was traveling and twenty cars passed over him.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Lessie Madison, colored, aged twenty-six, wife of Samuel Madison, was killed by coming in contact with a telephone wire which had become crossed with an electric light wire. The woman was standing on the street talking with her husband.

GIRARD, Penn., Jan 26.—Mary H. Nellis was arrested to-day, charged with intent to kill, with poison, her husband, Peter H. Nellis, proprietor of the Nellis House. Edward Gardner was arrested as an accomplice. Nellis has an insurance on his life of $10,000.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 26.—Through the negligence of a signalman a collision in which several persons were injured occurred on the Southern Pacific near Santa Clara. Seven persons were injured. One of them may die.

HOPEWELL, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Dr. R. C. Van Wick, fifty years old, was thrown from his carriage Saturday night and has been unconscious since. He will die.

The trains of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, leaving foot of Liberty Street 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45 P. M. run directly to beach in front of the steamer St. Paul at East Long Branch.—Adv.

SILVER DEBATE THIS WEEK

Many Senators Prepared to Discuss the Free-Coinage Bill.

NO DOUBT THAT IT WILL PASS

Senator Jones Predicts a Majority for It of from Five to Eight Votes—Talk of an Early Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The week beginning to-morrow will end the second month for this Congress. Despite the fact that there has been no holiday recess, but little has been accomplished. Although the bond bill was disposed of speedily in the House, it has been the unfinished business of the Senate for several weeks. The end, however, is in sight, for last Friday Mr. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the bill, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session next Thursday until the bill shall be disposed of. It is hardly likely that a vote will be reached on that day, but it is probable that before the week shall be out the vote will have been taken and the free-coinage substitute adopted by the Senate.

There can be little doubt how the vote will result. Mr. Jones refused steadfastly to agree to the time for a vote until after the election of the two new Senators from Utah, but as soon as the election took place Mr. Jones gave the notice to the Senate of his desire to reach a vote this week. Mr. Jones asserts positively that the free-coinage substitute will be adopted, and he places the majority at between five and eight votes.

Incidentally in the course of the week there will be more or less of discussion on the Monroe resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, one of the new Senators, but a man well known in National politics, has given notice that he will address the Senate on this resolution Tuesday.

Quite an array of talent has been secured for the discussion of the silver bill this week, and if all the gentlemen who have signified their intention to speak shall be prepared to speak, there need be no lagging in the debate. Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota will address the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina will take the floor, according to his present expectations, Tuesday. The other speakers will be Senator Voorhees, ex-Chairman of the Finance Committee, who, it is said, will take Senator Sherman to task for his attitude on the financial question, and will pay his respects to the recent bond syndicate. Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, Mr. Bacon of Georgia, Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota, and possibly Mr. Hill of New-York also will speak on the money question.

After the silver bill shall be out of the way, the tariff measure passed by the House may be reported to the Senate. If it should be reported, it would take precedence as the unfinished business. It is not known whether the bill will be reported favorably or adversely. All depends upon the vote of Mr. Jones of Nevada. He has not given his final answer on the subject. If the bill should be reported unfavorably, the Republicans would have it placed on the calendar, and they claim to have enough votes to call it up and give it the right of way. They also claim to have a sufficient number of votes to pass the bill.

Both the Utah Senators are favorable to the Republican policy of protection.

There is a disposition to take hold of the appropriation bills as soon as possible. The Republican leaders are beginning to figure on an early adjournment in the hope that Congress may be through its work before the Presidential campaign shall begin.

The House Programme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The time of the House this week will be occupied largely in the consideration of appropriation bills. The Diplomatic and Consular bill is ready to be reported. Debate upon it may begin immediately.

Under the rules, to-morrow is assigned to the District of Columbia, but as yet the Committee on Affairs of the District has placed before the House only two unimportant measures, relating to the study and practice of medicine. The debate on the Diplomatic and Consular bill probably will last several days; when it shall be disposed of, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill will be ready for report to the House.

The Committee on Elections, particularly Committee No. 2, of which Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) is Chairman, will be prepared to-morrow to report on one or two of the contests in case the House should lack occupation.

INFORMER FOR A GIRL'S SAKE

Parker Had an Opium Den Raided to Save Thankless Katie Ipport.

Detectives of the Oak Street Station raided an alleged opium den at 43 Oliver Street shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrested the alleged proprietor, Frank Smith, his wife, Cora; an eighteen-year-old girl named Katie Ipport, and Jesse Brackman, a partially blind singer and song writer who achieved fame as the author of "My Best Girl's a Corker."

It appears that the infatuation of a young man named Edward Parker for the Ipport girl led to the raid. According to the evidence before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday forenoon, Parker had been keeping company with the girl for some time. In an evil moment, he said, the girl went to 43 Oliver Street to board, and he soon discovered that she was visiting the opium den. He enlisted the services of a missionary in the Mariners' Church, and they went to the Oak Street Station last night and informed Capt. Thompson that the girl was being detained in the place against her will. On this information, the Captain ordered the raid.

When the detectives entered the house they found all of the parties in one room, which was provided with an opium layout.

The girl denied in court yesterday that she was detained against her will, and told Parker that she wouldn't marry him if he were the only man left in the world.

Magistrate Brann fined the girl and Brackman $5 each, and held Smith and his wife in $500 bail each to answer to the charge of keeping an opium den.

Officers of a Hebrew Charity.

The members of the Hebrew Infantile Asylum Association met yesterday afternoon at the synagogue in East Eighty-sixth Street, adopted new by-laws, and elected officers for the year. Mrs. S. Wallenstein, whose efforts brought the asylum into existence about a year ago, was re-elected President; Mrs. Esther Rieser, Vice President; Robert J. Gerstle, Treasurer, and Emil Gasparr, Secretary. The following Board of Trustees was elected:

To Serve Three Years—Jacob Fleischhauer, Berthold Franker, J. R. Seligman, Henry Frank, and E. L. Rieser.

To Serve Two Years—Mrs. Jennie W. Bruckner, Mrs. Bertha Gerstle, J. Wertheimer, S. Wallenstein, and A. M. Steinhardt.

To Serve One Year—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Maurice Untermeyer, B. J. Ludwig, German Kahn, and Mrs. E. E. Dryfous.

Germany's Venezuelan Claim.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs confirming the report that the German Minister at Caracas has delivered to the Venezuelan Government a note demanding, on behalf of German capitalists and shareholders in the Venezuelan Railway Company payment for the construction of the railway.

Fire in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Jan. 26.—The Avenue House, a hotel, the Howe Opera House, and a small building adjoining, were destroyed by fire to-day. The total loss is about $75,000.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Bouer, Rotterdam Jan. 15, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 P. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Jan. 13, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 P. M.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Lenz, Hamburg Jan. 8, via Havre 11th, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:16 P. M.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Shields Jan. 7, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:05 A. M. 27.

BURGLARS GET A RICH PRIZE

Antiques Worth Twenty Thousand Dollars Stolen from a Collection at 5 East Thirtieth Street.

Thieves entered the house 5 East Thirtieth Street Saturday night or Sunday morning, and stole $20,000 worth of antiques from the Schiller collection, which was brought to this country a few weeks ago.

The collection is valued at $400,000 or $500,000.

Dr. Jahn, a dealer in goods of the kind, was in charge until he went to Europe three weeks ago, leaving in charge his superintendent, Walter Klein, and a man named Van Kinkats.

Mr. Klein left the house Saturday afternoon at 4:30 and did not return until about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He found the front door open and made a hurried inspection of the parlor but found nothing missing. On the second floor, where many of the more valuable articles were kept, he found several showcases had been broken open, and it was plain that the thieves had gone at their work carefully.

Klein rushed into the street and called a policeman. A more minute examination was made. It was found that some valuable tapestry, diamond-hilted swords, and daggers, and things which could be easily carried away had been taken.

The case was reported to Capt. Pickett at the West Thirtieth Street Station. He refused to make any statement about the case. The thieves might have entered by a livery stable on Thirty-first Street, the rear of which runs almost against 5 East Thirtieth Street.

VACANT CITY LOT FARMS PAY

Money Is Needed by the Committee to Extend the Work Next Season.

The Vacant Lot Committee of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued a statement showing that for the season ending 1895 the expenses of the farms were $4,281.73, and the total value of crops, estimated at current market rates, were $9,871.16.

William Steinway has given the committee the use of the same land, with ninety acres in addition, for the coming season.

The Chairman of the committee is R. Fulton Cutting, the Treasurer, Jacob H. Schiff, 27 Pine Street; the Secretary, William H. Tolman.

Commissioner Waring has given the committee the manure from four of the Street Cleaning Department stables. To avail itself of this offer, the committee needs a pair of horses, wagon, and the necessary outfit. The amount needed is $350. Contributions have been received up to date as follows: R. Fulton Cuttin, $125; A. S. Frissell, $20; George Clader, $50.

Checks should be made payable to the order of Jacob H. Schiff, and may be sent to him, or to the Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

GOV. MORTON TO GIVE A DINNER

It Is Expected that It Will Have a Presidential Flavor.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—A dinner which it is expected will give a fresh impetus to the Morton boom is scheduled to take place at the Executive Mansion about Feb. 4.

It is to be given, primarily, to the State officers and the leaders in the Legislature, both Republican and Democratic, but the Republican "Big Four" will be invited, and probably, also, some of the Brookfield people in New-York County.

Four of the most prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor—Speaker Fish, Controller Roberts, Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, and Warner Miller—thus will be brought together.

The presence of the Democratic leaders, Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Stanchfield, probably will not interfere with a lot of confidential talk among the Republicans. The invitations for the dinner have not been sent out, but it is known that the guests will number about twenty-five. There may be other Democrats present besides the two legislative leaders.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Philip Ripley.

Philip Ripley, at one time one of the most widely known newspaper men in the country, died shortly before midnight Saturday, at Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Ripley was sixty-eight years old. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and for several terms his father was Mayor of that city. Mr. Ripley was educated at Trinity School, Hartford, and shortly after being graduated started in the newspaper business. He was first employed by Washington journals. During the war of the rebellion he was in New-Orleans as war correspondent for a half-dozen of the most prominent newspapers in the country. He came to New-York several years after the war, and thereafter was connected with many newspapers in this city. He was closely affiliated with all the old-time newspaper men, and for years wrote editorials for The Tribune.

Mr. Ripley was noted as a short story writer, and possessed exceptional ability as a conversationalist. His life was attended with many mournful circumstances, and his death, considering his once brilliant career, was sadly obscure. The cause of his death was Bright's disease. Mr. Ripley went to Bellevue Hospital some months ago. Several times it was thought he was recovering, and he was allowed, at his request, to aid in the work in the storeroom of the institution. While there he became very popular, and his death is regretted by all in the place who came in contact with him.

Lindley Hoffman Chapin.

Lindley Hoffman Chapin died suddenly Saturday night at his home, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, of heart failure.

Mr. Chapin was well known in society, and was a prominent clubman. He was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1854, and came to this city when a young man. He married the daughter of the late Frederick Gilbert of this city. After the birth of one child his first wife died, and some years later Mr. Chapin married Miss Cornelia Van Auken, daughter of the present wife of Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. Mr. Chapin was a liberal entertainer, and was well known at the Calumet, Racquet, and Tuxedo Clubs. He enjoyed a close friendship with Archbishop Corrigan. He had been ill for some time, but his death was not looked for. With the exception of his wife, his family, including his four children, were not at home when he died.

Ezekiel J. Donnell.

Ezekiel J. Donnell, a well-known cotton merchant of this city, died Saturday at his home, 44 West Fifty-eighth Street. He came from Ireland when a boy, and was successful in the cotton business. He wrote many pamphlets on free trade and on political economy. He wrote a standard work on the history of cotton. Some of his writings are "Outlines of a New Science," "Slavery and Probation," "Wages and Tariffs," and "Industrial Emancipation." He created an endowment fund of $5,000 to provide for the delivery of his own lectures.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. Thomas Smyth of the United States Revenue Marine Service, in command of the cutter Colfax, died at Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, after an illness of several weeks.

—Mrs. Betsy Holton Moody of Northfield, Mass., mother of D. L. Moody, the revivalist, died last night, aged ninety-one years. She leaves four sons and two daughters.

—Elisha Moore, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, died Saturday, aged fifty-three years. His body will be taken to Ancram, N. Y., for interment.

—W. R. Tyler, landscape artist, died in Troy, N. Y., Saturday. He was born in Nunda, Livingston County.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26.—The Bass Rock House, on the south side of East Gloucester, was destroyed by fire early this morning. It was owned by the estate of Henry Souther of Boston. Loss, $50,000.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 26.—The New-Jersey Rubber Company's reclaiming mill was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $50,000. Fully insured.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 26.—A tenement house owned by Charles Menge was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $3,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—2:30 P. M.—309 East Eighty-ninth Street; W. Malsford, damage, $25.

—7 P. M.—144 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Heller & Alexander; damage trifling.

—7:50 P. M.—47 Bedford Street; Charles Kanssman; damage, $1,400.

Flint's Fine Furniture. At less than manufacturing price, to make room for daily arrivals from factory. 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

APPROVE CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

London Papers Commend the Secretary's Remarks at Birmingham About Venezuela.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—All the morning papers here will express to-morrow their approval of the speech delivered Saturday night by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the dinner of the Birmingham Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association.

The Standard will say it thinks that Mr. Chamberlain makes a somewhat optimistic estimate of the feeling in the United States towards Great Britain.

The Chronicle will say that Mr. Chamberlain's admission that Great Britain does not wish an inch of territory in America beyond what she already rightfully possesses means that she formally accepts the Monroe doctrine.

SNUBBED BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR

The Sultan Makes Sir Philip Currie Wait in a Cold Room.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent stating that the interview had with the Sultan by Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, when he delivered to his Majesty the letter written by Queen Victoria, was not cordial.

The Sultan kept Sir Philip and his dragoman waiting in a cold room for an hour before they were admitted into his presence. Sir Philip caught a severe cold and has been confined to his room ever since.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No standstill at Cowperthwait's, 104 W. 14th St. Many elegant carpets and rugs sold at the old low prices of wool and wages.

DIED.

ADAM.—On Friday, Jan. 24, at midnight, at her residence, 130 East 35th St., Alice Scranton Adam, second daughter of the late Joseph H. and Cornelia Walker Scranton of Scranton, Pa., and wife of John Folger Adam.

Services at the residence Monday afternoon, 27th inst., at 4:30 o'clock. Interment at Scranton.

ADAMS.—On Saturday morning, Katherine M. Adams, youngest daughter of the late Innes C. and Hannah W. Adams.

Services at her late residence, 228 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

Virginia papers please copy.

ALDEN.—In New-York City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1896, Maria Weed Alden, wife of the late Ogden M. Alden, and surviving child of the late Thurlow Weed.

Funeral services at University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth Street, Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

BARCLAY.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, at Camden, S. C., Mary Cook, wife of the late W. D. W. Barclay, and daughter of the late Elias Cook of Trenton, N. J.

Funeral service at Grace Episcopal Church, Nyack, N. Y., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers Street at 1:20 P. M., and Twenty-third Street at 1:10 P. M., via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Returning, leaves Nyack at 5:03 P. M.

CHAPIN.—On Saturday night, Jan. 25, at his residence, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, New-York, of heart failure, Lindley Hoffman Chapin, son of Julia S. and the late Abel D. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral at the Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Tuesday morning, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock. Interment at New-London, Conn. Train leaves Grand Central Depot Tuesday at 12 M., returning at 5 P. M.

CHURCH.—Entered into rest on Friday, Jan. 24, 1896, Sarah Evelina Nixon, wife of the late Samuel A. Church.

Funeral from her late residence, 37 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

EHRET.—On Friday evening, Jan. 24, 1896, Anselm Ehret, aged 87 years and 9 months, at the residence of his son, George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Monday, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M., from St. Joseph's Church, 87th St., near 1st Av., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be said for the repose of his soul. Kindly omit flowers.

GOLDMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, of pneumonia, Jackson Goldman, beloved husband of Marion Mayer Goldman.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 27, at 9:30 A. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Lewis Mayer, 82 East 56th St.

GREEN.—At 2 Clark Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1896, Stanley Whitlock, only child of Ernest S. and Josephine W. Green, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALLAM.—At Stonington, Conn., on Thursday night, Jan. 23, Nancy Hallam, widow of the Rev. Isaac W. Hallam, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, Stonington, on Monday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

KAMM.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, Catharina Kamm, widow of Friedrich Kamm, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 49 St. Mark's Place, New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LAWSON.—On Friday, Jan. 24, at his residence, The Hanover, 2 East 15th St., John D. Lawson.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, Jan. 27, at 10:30 A. M.

LEIB.—At his residence, No. 107 North Broadway, Yonkers, on Friday, Jan. 24, J. Lewis Leib, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, Jan. 27, 10:30 A. M.. Train leaves 155th St. 10 o'clock.

MACY.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 26, at the residence of his son-in-law, Francis N. Holbrook, Josiah G. Macy, son of the late Josiah Macy, in his 87th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEGIE.—Jan. 25, Jane, widow of Daniel Halsey Megie, in her 80th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 206 Chelsea Av., Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet Pennsylvania train leaving New-York at 9:10 A. M.

MUNROE.—At New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 23, Pauline T. Washburn, wife of George D. Munroe of Englewood, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 125 East 24th St., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M.

Boston papers please copy.

SILLECK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, George H. Silleck, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 829 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

TRACY.—At Colorado Springs, Col., Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, Charles Edward Tracy, son of the late Charles Tracy, Esq., of this city, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and East 16th St., on Wednesday morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

New Publications.

GODEY'S MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY

appears in a beautiful and original cover—a quaint Japanesque conception for St. Valentine's Day. Cleveland Moffett tells some of the richest stories about the late Eugene Field; and among the interesting articles are

"Studio Life in Paris."

"What the Bicycle does for the Muscles," and a story which tells of how the deaf are taught speech and speech-reading.

Under the head of

"Talks of Successful Women."

appears an interview with Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, who has accomplished so much for women in New-York and elsewhere.

The [illegible] strong and abundant, including a farcical spook-story by Tudor Jenks, and [illegible] by Robert C. V. Meyers.

For sale on all news stands.

THE GODEY COMPANY,

THE LAST OF THE BIG SHOW

Madison Square Garden Cleared of Its Hundreds of Bicycles.

EVERY ONE SATISFIED WITH BUSINESS

New Riders in This City This Year Estimated at 15,000—Society and the Wheels—An Agents' Dinner.

Before the great crowd got out of the Garden on the closing night of the bicycle show at Madison Square Garden exhibitors began the work of dismantling their booths. Right glad the attendants were that the seven days of hustle and bustle were ended. All of them were well tired out, and they were happy when the managers gave them permission to take their wheels out of the Garden to the local agencies. Many of the booths were completely stripped before midnight, and by to-night the last traces of the greatest bicycle show ever held will be wiped out at the Garden.

Many of the agents and salesmen left for their homes East and West on the midnight trains Saturday, but there were enough of the manufacturers and their personal staffs left in the hotels about Madison Square to still leave the cycle show the chief topic of conversation. These talked long and earnestly as to the benefits of the exhibition, and generally agreed that the show had been a thorough success from a business as well as a popular standpoint. The attendance as a whole was estimated for the seven days at 120,000 by Manager Sanger, this including paid admissions, agents, attendants, and "dead heads."

Out of the lot of visitors there was an estimate made at a chance meeting of a number of local agents representing the city trade of several of the largest firms that there would be a gain of from 10,000 to 15,000 riders within the present limits of the City of New-York during the year 1896. The estimates from the immediately out-lying districts were not made up. That the figures are well within the possibilities past experience has shown, and every agent agreed that the estimate is a conservative one.

Society people were very largely in evidence during the show, as much so as at the Horse Show. But there was a difference. Society women had here to play second fiddle this time. They were not at the show as they were at the Horse Show. The bicycle was the thing, and the grand dame and the effervescing beauty of society paled into insignificance. There were no boxes in which she could make a show of her gowns and no chance for the exchange of the twiddle-twaddle that went for conversation when the social beauty and mistress of good clothes and millions of dollars dominated, as she did at the Horse Show. She cut no more of a figure in the huge crowds than did her socially less fortunate sisters. The show was democratic and was just what it was advertised to be—a bicycle show.

Because social leaders are just now busy with skating and bowling and in-door tennis, they have not in any degree lost their interest in the wheel, or fondness for the sport it gives. This fact was evident in the orders placed by them during the show for wheels of the 1896 model. With the coming of pleasant weather, and a chance to get out on the country roads, all the enthusiasm of last year for the sport will return.

A novel "stag" party dined on Friday evening at the Arena. It comprised some orf the most prominent bicycle agents in the country among them A. L. Leighorteur, J. C. Berrang, C. R. Zacharias, W. H. Stauffer, J. Fred Keer, of Newark; H. Von Den Linden of Poughkeepsie, Frank Ireland of Jersey City, Fred C. Gilbert of Elizabeth, N. J., Samuel E. Lutz of New-Brunswick, H. L. Stemer of Pawtucket, R. I., and S. B. Bowman of this city. Mr. Keer occupied the seat of honor, and much of the good cheer was the result of his inimitable manner. "Sid" Bowman, radiant in smiles and Crescent buttons, kept every one in the best of humor with his remarks. Frank Martin had his little say, and elucidated his "tactics" in streaks of eloquence. Trade notes were exchanged and business policies discussed to great advantage. Mr. "Sterling" Spencer acted as statstician.

CYCLISTS' WINTER SPORTS.

Atalantas and Bushwicks Lead in the Jersey and Brooklyn Tourneys.

The Atalanta Wheelmen still lead in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, with the Bloomfield and Tourist Clubs well up, and with a good chance to give the leaders a sharp brush for the prize. The standing of the clubs, as compiled by Frank G. Tower, Secretary of the Social Intercourse Committee, to date, is as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Highest Score.
Atalanta	14	6	985
Bloomfield	9	5	1,031
Tourist	8	4	872
Union County	10	8	861
Montclair	8	8	878
Elizabeth A. C.	5	9	876
Castle Point	6	10	868
Bergen County	4	14	812

In the race for the highest individual average for THE NEW-YORK TIMES's medal, "Count" Olozaga of the Atalantas continues in the lead, with Taylor of the Tourist Wheelmen a good second, and Taylor of the Montclair Wheelmen, Howard of the Union County Roadsters, and Vanderveer of the Elizabeth Athletic Club, all close together for third place, separated by only the smallest of fractions. Those who have an average of better than 160 are the following:

Name and Club.	Games.	Average.
Olozaga, Atalanta	20	176 4-5
Taylor, Tourist	10	170 1-5
Taylor, Montclair	14	168 11-14
Howard, Union County	8	168 7-18
Vanderveer, Elizabeth	10	168 1-5
Budd, Atalanta	20	167 9-10
Drew, Tourist	12	166 1-12
Hulin, Bloomfield	14	164 3-7
Cossitt, Bloomfield	10	163 9-10
Terbell, Atalanta	20	163 7-10
Biddulph, Bloomfield	8	163½
Coombs, Tourist	10	161 4-5

In the pool tournament the club record stands: **Bloomfield**, won 10, lost 0; Montclair and Tourist, **won 4**, lost 3 each; East Orange, won 2, lost 3; **Belleville**, won 2, lost 6; Castle Point, won 1, **lost 3**; **Atalanta**, won 0, lost 5.

Castle Point leads in the billiard tourney, having won 2 games and lost 0. Montclair has won 4 and lost 2; Englewood, won 2, lost 2, and Belleville, won 0, and lost 4.

Bloomfield leads in the whist tourney, in which the record stands: Bloomfield, won 4, lost 1; Tourist, won 4½, lost 2½; Montclair, won 3½, lost 2½; Englewood, won 3, lost 2; Bergen County, won 2, lost 4; Belleville, won 1, lost 6.

The Pequods continue to lead in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tourney. Their engagement with the Kings County Wheelmen next Friday night will be watched with interest, for the series will practically decide the championship prospects of the Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen. The Bushwicks are holding on to second place, but are now closely pressed by the Brooklyns. Lewis maintains the advantage for THE NEW-YORK TIMES's average prize, and his chance of carrying off the trophy looks bright. The records follow:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Pequod Wheelmen	16	4	863
Bushwick Wheelmen	13	7	930
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	12	8	925
Columbia Wheelmen	11	9	874
Kings County Wheelmen	11	9	824
Liberty Wheelmen	10	10	812
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	6	14	826
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	1	19	710

TOLEDO WANTS THE MEET.

Ohio's Chief Consul Asks Delegates for Their Votes.

Chief Consul Parker G. Reed of the Ohio Division of the League of American Wheelmen is doing all that lies in his power to get the National meet of next Summer for Toledo. To each of the delegates to the next National Assembly he has sent a plea in Toledo's behalf which reads in this way:

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1896.

My Very Dear Sir: I suppose you are aware by this time that Toledo wants the next National meet, and that Ohio is backing her up. We recognize the fact that it is now the turn of the West to have the meet, and as Ohio, one of the leading divisions, has never asked for the meet, we believe no one will blame us for asking that it be given to Toledo. You have, no doubt, read of her many attractions as set forth in her advertisements in The Bulletin, and, also, in the circular letter they sent you.

The city is at the mouth of the beautiful Maumee River, and is swept by the delightfully cool lake breezes, and I can assure you that if she gets the meet, she will not rob her guests in trying to make money, but will do herself proud in entertaining them and making them feel at home.

Now, of course, we would like very much to have your vote, but if you cannot vote for us, don't vote against us. If you cannot attend the meeting of the National Assembly, we would like you to instruct the holder of your proxy to vote for Toledo with a big T.

NOT OPPOSED TO BRAKES.

The Metropolitan Association Favors the Proposed Law.

At the recent meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at the Columbia, on Fourteenth Street, the Aldermanic resolution providing that wheelmen must have brakes on their wheels while riding on public highways and streets was taken up for discussion.

Some of the riders who are given to "scorching," and who are apt to be nuisances to other wheelmen and to the general public as well, have opposed the law because they think they can protect themselves by "back pedaling," a trick that few riders are familiar with.

The delegates of the Metropolitan Association took a broader view of the matter, however, on the sensible ground that the general public has equal rights to the roadways with them. The outcome of the discussion was the passage of the following preamble and resolutions, which have been forwarded to the committee of the Alderman having the matter in charge:

Whereas, There is now pending before the Board of Aldermen an ordinance requiring the use of brakes on all bicycles, which we believe to be highly proper, and such as will contribute greatly to the welfare of the public and of cyclists in general; be it

Resolved, That this association indorse the measure and urge its enactment, and further, be it

Resolved, That in order that the proposed law may the better meet the objects intended, we suggest that it require that all brakes shall be of a character that can be operated or applied without the necessity of removing one or both feet from the pedals.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Baltimore Preparing to Entertain the League of American Wheelmen.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The Maryland Division will give to the delegates to the National Assembly a theatre party at Ford's Opera House on the night of Feb. 12 to see De Wolf Hopper. The whole house, which seats 2,500, has been taken, and society has become interested in the matter, which insures a good display of the famous Baltimore beauty. Wheelmen will also be present from all over Maryland, Washington, (forty-five minutes away,) and from Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia.

Mr. Bryan, who is the Baltimore projector or promoter of such society enterprises as horse shows and similar functions, is now engaged in an endeavor to bring as much of the Madison Garden Cycle Show as possible to Baltimore during the three or four days of the National Assembly. He spent several days last week negotiating, with this in view, with the National Board of Trade Managers.

The Good Roads banquet, which is to take place at the Maryland Club on the night of Feb. 10, will have as invited guests the Governor of Maryland, Mayor of Baltimore, both Road Committees of the Maryland Legislature, Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and several Senators and Congressmen, besides Prof. Schaler, the Massachusetts road expert, and Gen. Roy Stone, who has charge of the Good Roads Bureau of the Agricultural Department at Washington. This is a subscription banquet, except for invited guests, with tickets placed at $5, that sum, however, not representing the quality of viands to be expected, as the League of American Wheelmen will subscribe a sufficient sum per plate to make it a gilt-edge affair. The table will be a typical Maryland one, with terrapin oysters, &c., and blending wines. Maryland's reputation for gastronomic feats will be illustrated to the uninitiated. The Maryland Club, with the largest and handsomest cycle clubhouse in the world, as well as its country home five miles away in the suburbs, will be thrown open to the delegates, who will be invited to make it their home with all that the word implies in hospitable Maryland.

Those delegates who propose to bring ladies with them are requested to inform Chief Consul Conway W. Sams, 206 Courtland Street, Baltimore, of that fact, so that he may be able to arrange for the theatre party and other entertainments.

The first day of the convention, Feb. 10, Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter of the New-York Division will be in charge, and this insures a rousing meeting in the interest of highway reforms.

THEIR RACING MEN DINED.

Greenwich Wheelmen Had a Jolly Time on Saturday Night.

A dinner was tendered the racing men of the Greenwich Wheelmen by the club's Racing Board at the Columbia, in East Fourteenth Street, last Saturday evening. Adolph Stahl, Chairman of the board, presided. The menu was as follows:

Blue Points,
Cream of celery soup,
Beets, celery, olives, and radishes,
Boiled salmon trout,
Nonpariel sauce, Parisienne potatoes,
Sauterne,
Chicken croquettes, French peas,
Roast turkey, cranberry sauce,
Quail on toast,
St. Julien,
Orange pudding, French ice cream,
Assorted cakes, fruits, and bon-bons,
Fromage de Brie,
Coffee,
Champagne,
Cigars,

When the cigars were lighted speechmaking was, of course, indulged in. Some of the speakers were: Vice President George W. Olvany, Capt. E. B. Heyes, ex-Presidents H. C. Reynolds and Nelson McIntyre, W. H. Owens, A. C. Green, Charles Scheier, and William Gardner. Mr. Gardner's recitation, "The Dandy Fifth," was well rendered, and Mr. Reynolds's description of the old times in the Greenwich Wheel Club was well received. Everybody present pronounced the dinner a grand success. The Greenwich colors, blue and white, it was predicted, would flash across the tape in many a race this season.

Among those present were G. Lippman, Fancher McIntyre, J. Thompson, Oscar Hedstrom, C. S. Henshaw, R. A. Miller, W. A. Whelpley, A. J. Ford, J. B. Fickling, H. J. New, Waldron Shaw, the Class B rider from Boston, and Chris-Faulhaber.

THE NEW ROAD BOOKS.

Information Desired by the Committee for the 1896 Book.

Relative to the new road books for New-York to be issued by the New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter has issued the following circular letter:

To All Members of the State Division:

The work of preparing new road books is now progressing under the direction of Chairman G. A. Roullier of Flushing, N. Y. All members having knowledge of popular roads and routes in any part of the State, and who are willing to contribute their efforts to make new road books accurate and valuable, are earnestly requested to write to Chairman Roullier, at the address given above, and to give him what information they may have at hand.

Maps.—We should like to receive a county map of every county in the State. These county maps are of great value in aiding the preparation of our road books, as they show main roads drawn to a comparatively large and accurate scale. If members are able to contribute any of these maps to aid Chairman Roullier's work it would be greatly appreciated.

New members of the Road Book Committee are Lieut. G. W. Stevens, United States Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, 145 Clinton Street, Brooklyn; Charles T. Raymond, Lockport, N. Y.; G. H. Whitney, Mechanicsville, N. Y.; C. B. Lockwood, Yonkers; William B. Phipps, 106 South Hawk Street, Albany; Will C. Greene, Watertown; W. B. Haeffner, Auburn; Dr. D. E. Walker, Ilion; R. W. Whipple, Binghamton; James G. Budd, Glens Falls; H. S. Riverburgh, Hudson, and Francis G. Williams, Corning.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A manufacturer at the show said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "If your New-York Aldermen pass that resolution about brakes, we will have to put them on wheels. The kind we shall supply won't cost much, and I don't think they would do much good. I never ride with a brake, and haven't much faith in them. The best way would be to put a brake on the rider instead of on the wheel."

—Secretary Treasurer Bull of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen received upward of 200 applications for membership during show week. The last bulletin announced the addition of 41 members in the State. The mark aimed at for 1896 is a membership of 20,000.

—The Fowler sextuplet has started on its tour through the country, and will be exhibited for from three days to a week in Philadelphia, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, and the City of Mexico.

—Charles E. Lettell, E. Patterson, John H. Bailey, and C. Rabb are the Committee of Arrangements for the annual ball of the Amity Wheelmen to be held at Smithsonian Hall, Brooklyn, a week from to-morrow.

—The Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn have fixed on Feb. 17, as the date of their annual entertainment. It will be held at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street.

—F. A. Elwell of Portland, Me., is to pilot a party of wheelmen through Europe this Summer. They will sail from this city June 20.

—Talk of a cycle path on the aqueduct from East New-York to Millburn, which parallels the Merrick Road, has been revived.

—Denver is next to have a cycle show, the dates being Feb. 4 to 8 inclusive.

Baseball at Union.

SCHNECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—At a Union College meeting Friday Fuller, Williams, and Multer from the junior class were nominated as candidates for baseball scorer, the election to be left to the Athletic Board. The scorer acts as assistant manager this year and will manage the team next year.

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

Lectures on Football for the Harvard Players and Candidates.

PROMISE OF GOOD ATHLETIC TEAM

New Men Already Making Reputations—Many of the Old Team to Compete This Season.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26.—The Harvard football management is arranging a series of seven fortnightly talks by prominent football men. The series will be opened by Joseph H. Learn, with a talk on "Practical Lessons from the Development of the Yale Football Team of 1895." This meeting will take place Jan. 30 at the Colonial Club, in Cambridge. There will be a talk by Mr. William Blaikie, author of "How to Get Strong, and How to Stay So," Feb. 11. Two weeks later, Trainer James G. Lathrop will talk on "The Physical Side of Football." Meetings thereafter will be on alternate Monday evenings. Light refreshments will be served after each meeting. All men who have played with the football squad and on class elevens, and all who intend to play next year are allowed to attend the meetings.

The schedule of the Harvard Cricket Club is as follows: April 20, Zingari vs. Harvard, at Beacon Park; May 2, Lowell vs. Harvard, at Lowell; May 6, Zingari vs. Harvard, at Beacon Park; May 9, Brockton vs. Harvard, at Brockton; May 13, B. A. A. vs. Harvard, at Longwood; May 16, Lynn vs. Harvard, at Lynn; May 19, B. A. A. vs. Harvard, at Longwood; May 22, Pennsylvania vs. Harvard, at Philadelphia; May 23, Haverford vs. Harvard, at Philadelphia; Oct. 3, Brockton vs. Harvard, at Brockton.

The prospects for a good track and field athletic team this year are unusually bright, for a great many of last year's prizewinners are still in college, and the new material is excellent. At present there are over 230 men in training. Of these, thirty-seven were on the team last year, and took part in either the Harvard-Yale games or the intercollegiate games in New-York. More than half the remainder tried for the team last year, and these have had experience which will serve for a good foundation this year.

Of the new men now in training there are many who have never taken part in athletic contests before, but who show signs of unusual promise. They will have a chance to prove what they can do at the indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association on Feb. 8.

A few of the new men have already made reputations for themselves. There is J. T. Roche, '99, who was both the 100 and 220 yard dasher at the interscholastic meet last Spring, and H. H. Fish, '99, who won second place in the quarter-mile at the same games. Then there is E. A. Starbuck, '99, the mile runner from Andover, who was second in this event in the interscholastic games two years ago. Two other new men of some note are P. E. Somers, who has jumped over twenty-one feet in the Maine interscholastic games, and D. Grant, who has shown great ability in the mile run.

Of last year's team only thirteen men will be unable to compete this year. J. L. Coolidge, S. K. Fenollosa, H. R. Johnstone, H. W. Jameson, H. Emerson, F. L. Dunlap, G. C. Chaney, and P. da S. Prado have left college; N. W. Bingham, F. S. Elliot and H. C. Lakin are in the Law School, but as they have competed for four years they are barred out. C. D. Drew and C. J. Liebmann are still in college, but will be unable to walk owing to ill health. L. T. Hildreth will also be unable to run, owing to stress of work in the Law School.

Of last year's prize winners there are now in training: Captain Bremer, who won the low hurdles in Cambridge and New-York; E. Hollister, who won the half-mile in both places; W. H. Vincent, who won the quarter-mile at New-York and took second place in the half-mile and third in the quarter at Cambridge; C. J. Paine, who last year broke the dual league record of 6 feet ⅝ inch in the high jump and won third place in New-York; A. Stickney, winner of second place in the broad jump in Cambridge and New-York; L. W. Redpath, winner of second place in both sprints in the dual games; M. G. Gonterman, winner of third place in the 100 yards at Cambridge; W. W. Hoyt, who won first prize in the pole vault in the Yale games and second at New-York; N. B. Marshall, winner of second place in the quarter-mile at Cambridge; W. R. Mansfield, winner of third place in the quarter-mile at New-York; J. D. Phillips, who won third place in the walk at Cambridge and New-York, and K. K. Kubli, winner of third place in the shot-put in the Yale games.

Besides these prize winners the following men, all of whom competed either at Cambridge or New-York, are in active training: E. H. Clark, for hammer and shot and broad jump; F. H. Bigelow and A. M. Eaton, for the sprints; J. Edson, J. L. Little, and F. R. Lewis, for the quarter-mile; V. Munroe, J. C. Rice, H. L. Williams, and F. Mason, for the hurdles; H. Foote and F. C. Hinkley, for the mile; C. H. Williams and J. Bordman, for the half-mile; M. J. Connor, for hammer and shot; N. P. Hallowell and A. Emmons, for the pole vault; W. E. Putnam, for the high jump; J. Staab, for the walk; V. H. Smith, S. Bryant, and J. G. Clarke, for the broad jump, and A. B. Holmes, H. C. Burdett, and W. R. Brinckerhoff, for the bicycle race.

CORNELL'S ROWING CANDIDATES.

The Men Who Will Try to Make the 'Varsity Boat.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Now that enthusiasm over the quadrangular race has subsided, all interest centres in the regular daily practice of the crew candidates under Coach Courtney. At the regular meeting of the athletic council last week, however, matters of importance were transacted. It was rumored yesterday that it had been decided not to send a Cornell crew to Henley this year.

Much interest is also being manifested in the outcome of the negotiations for the quadrangular freshman race proposed between Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, and Pennsylvania. "Pennsy" is the chief stumbling block in the arrangement, as she is apparently unwilling to make the necessary alterations in the way she draws her men for her freshman crew. At Columbia, Cornell, and Harvard the candidates are drawn entirely from first-year men in a four-year undergraduate course. At Pennsylvania candidates are taken from the first classes of all the different departments, graduate or undergraduate. Of course it would be manifestly unfair to race crews drawn in such a different way that it would give one college almost three times as many men to draw from as the others.

Perhaps the most important business transacted by the council was the consideration of a petition signed by over 100 women of the university asking permission to engage in rowing, the same as the men, under the direction of Mr. Courtney. After a careful consideration of the questions involved, the following action was taken:

Resolved, That, while the athletic council sympathizes with the desire of the petitioners to utilize the opportunities for rowing which the lake affords, it is deemed inadvisable that the duties assigned to the navy coach should be extended beyond the training of candidates for the regular university and class crews.

The young ladies, nothing daunted, are now negotiating with Miss Price, the Wellesley coach, to come to Cornell and train them to row in a shell of the same sort that is used at Wellesley.

The freshman crew candidates commenced regular training yesterday, when the choice of the best twenty-four was made, and a list posted on the door of the crewroom. From these twenty-four will be chosen the two eights which will go on the water next Spring. The list as posted is as follows: P. R. Backus, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Barker, Crown Point, N. Y.; E. B. Carter, Owego, N. Y.; W. C. Dalzell, Jr., South Egremont, Mass.; M. M. Drake, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. G. Grimshaw, Paterson, N. J.; A. C. King, Trumansburg, N. Y.; C. E. Lang, Albion, N. Y.; E. B. Sueder, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. O. Martin, Ithaca, N. Y.; T. C. McElroy, Ottumwa, Iowa; C. W. Nichols, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. M. Oddie, East Orange, N. J.; J. H. Ogle, Belleville, Ill.; J. E. Otterson, Jamesburg, N. J.; F. Y. Parson, Paterson, N. J.; A. B. Raymond, Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. Russell, Albany, N. Y.; W. B. Stamford, Grand View on Hudson; M. B. Steele, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. H. Wagner, Wheeling, West Va.; S. W. Wakeman, Bridgeport, Conn.; E. C. Tellar, St. Louis, Mo.

The 'Varsity candidates commence steady work to-morrow. The weeding-out process has not commenced yet, and about thirty-five candidates are now pulling on the machines. Among the old oars in the university who will not try this year are three of the men who went to Henley. Hall, the veteran, who has pulled Cornell's stroke oar for four years, is ruled out by the Faculty four-year regulation. Hamilton, '96, who stroked the Henley crew to within a few days of the race, will devote his time to work for graduation, and will not compete. Fennell, Law School, '96, will not compete. His chagrin at having practically lost the big cup for Cornell is so great that he vows he will never take a seat in a shell again. He has been urged to come out, but persistently refuses. Of the old oars who are now out, the following is a list, with statistics:

	Height Ft.	Height In.	Weight.
F. W. Freeborn, '97	5	11	175
M. W. Roe, '96	5	10½	170
E. O. Spillman, '97	5	10	165
W. Bentley, '98	5	11	155
H. C. Troy, '96	5	11	173
L. L. Tatum, '96	5	10	162
E. Johnston, '98	6	..	165
E. A. Crawford, '97	6	..	180
C. S. Moore, '98	5	10½	170
W. B. Chriswell, '97	5	8	164
F. C. Slade, '96	5	10	168
C. H. Smith, '97	5	11½	168
E. J. Savage, '98	5	11½	161
C. K. Conard, '98	5	9	150
L. C. Ludlum, '98	5	10	158
L. Fuller	6	..	170
J. C Inslee	5	10½	162
F. Briggs	5	6	145

ONLY THE CAPTAIN LEFT.

University of Pennsylvania Faculty Debar Baseball Players.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 26.—The University of Pennsylvania Faculty Committee on Athletics held a meeting yesterday and debarred every member of last year's baseball team from playing on the 'Varsity nine during the coming season, with the single exception of Capt. John Blakeley. The whole trouble was caused by these men playing on what are called "Summer nines" during their vacation. The committee ruled as follows:

"That it is the sense of this committee that Rule 1 of the eligibility code cannot be so construed as to sanction the receipt by a student of the university of his living expenses in consideration of athletic services. The student may, however, receive necessary traveling expenses incurred while a member of any permanent amateur organization in connection with occasional contests away from home."

This reading of Rule 1 covers wholly the rule relating to "Summer nines." Players Reese, Stokes, Phelan, B. Dickson, and Gilbert were debarred for reasons having nothing to do with the Summer nine question, the latter two in accordance with the rule that a man cannot engage in two branches of sport without special permission, the other three because of their college standing. Capt. Blakeley was declared eligible.

The following men because of the Faculty's strict interpretation of Pennsylvania's amateur rule were refused permission to play on the university team: F. W. Spieker, A. K. Dickson, H. E. Scheenhut, and J. A. Farrell, candidates for pitchers; S. W. Thomson and Louis Benning, candidates for catchers; Harvey Smith and R. J. Contrell for second base; J. W. Grissinger and F. M. Avil, for short stop, and T. L. Voight, candidates for the outfield.

Bicycles.

BICYCLES. WINTER PRICES.
Columbia $18.00; Liberty, $23.00; Ormonde, $25.00; Mohawk, $29.00; Crescent, $25.00; 500 others, $9.00 up. Call now with cash.
NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Scores in the Three-Prize Match and the Non-Sharpshooters'.

The matches scheduled to take place at the Seventh Regiment ranges Saturday night were the three-prize and non-sharpshooters'.

The conditions of both were the same, viz.: Seven shots standing and seven shots prone, except that in the latter match only those who had never made a sharpshooter's score were eligible to shoot.

The summary:

THREE-PRIZE MATCH.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Co. F	35	34	69
Major A. W. Conover, Field	34	35	69
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr., Co. B	33	35	68
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	33	35	68
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	33	34	67
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Co. C	32	35	67
Corp. T. D. Scoble, Co. C	32	35	67

NON-SHARPSHOOTERS'.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private A. B. Ashford, Co. I	32	35	67
Private G. D. White, Co. C	30	35	65
Private L. S. Petree, Co. G	31	33	64
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	31	32	63
Private J. Seward, Co. I	30	33	63
Private F. R. Simonson, Co. E	32	30	62
Private C. O. Woodhouse, Jr., Co. F	29	33	62
Private T. D. O'Connor, Co. I	30	31	61
Corp. E. Lentilhon, Co. K	30	31	61
Private J. R. Foley, Co. B	27	34	61
Private M. H. Early, Co. F	29	31	60

The following men qualified as experts and sharpshooters:

EXPERTS.

	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr., Co. B	68	74
Sergt. E. C. Robbinson, Co. C	69	62

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Major A. W. Conover, Field	34	35	69
Private A. B. Ashford, Co. I	33	34	67
Private F. E. Baker, Co. F	33	32	65
Sergt. R. C. Fisher, Co. F	31	34	65
Private G. Du Val, Co. I	31	34	65
Private G. D. White, Co. C	30	35	65

CAPT. LILLIENDAHL WON.

Did the Best Shooting in Twenty-Prize Match, Twenty-second Regiment.

The final competition in the twenty-prize match at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory range was shot Saturday night, and the result proved that the militiamen are getting their eyes on the bull's-eye. Capt. Lilliendahl, who has held the lead from the beginning, won first prize, but no less than three men came within one point of him. The order in which the men finished and in which they will take their choice from twenty prizes is as follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. Lilliendahl, Co. C	23	24	47
Private Sargent, Co. I	22	24	46
Private Dressler, Co. I	22	24	46
Sergt. Romaine, Co. I	21	25	46
Sergt. Price, Co. E	22	23	45
Capt. Tuttle, staff	22	23	45
Private Conrow, Co. C	21	24	45
Private Sterling, Co. E	21	24	45
Private Hanlon, Co. H	21	23	44
Private McDermott, Co. C	21	22	43
Private Porter, Co. C	21	22	43
Private Stevens, Co. C	23	19	42
Corp. Stubbe, Co. C	22	20	42
Private Berwick, Co. H	20	22	42
Lieut. Stoddard, Co. A	18	24	42
Private Mood, Co. A	20	21	41
Private Haight, Co. B	20	21	41
Private Merritt, Co. K	15	25	40
Private Watson, Co. F	20	19	39
Private Wolfe, Co. K	15	24	39

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL GAMES.

Scottish-Americans and Centrevilles the Winning Teams.

The Scottish-Americans had as opponents at Newark yesterday the New-York Thistles, who have not as yet gained a single victory in the championship series of the National Association Football League. The Scots won by 12 goals to 1. The line-up:

Scottish-Americans.	Positions.	Thistles.
Wildt	Goal	J. Hopkins
Dawson	Right full back	Douglass
Wilson	Left full back	Galloway
McCanse	Right half back	Walker
Cutler	Centre	Curran
McDonald	Left half back	T. Hopkins
Hill, Singleton	Right wing	McCaw, White
McCulloch	Centre	Jarvis
Gafney, McGee	Left wing	McKinley, Frazer

Referee—J. Wilkie, Newark Caledonians. Linesmen—J. Spence, for Scottish-Americans; W. Gunn, for New-York Thistles. Goals kicked—McGee, (3,) McCulloch, (5,) Hill, (2,) and Gafney, (2,) for Scottish-Americans; McCaw, (1,) for New-York Thistles.

At Communipaw the Centreville Athletic Club met the International Athletic Club in the National League Championship Series. Centreville scored 2 goals to their opponent's 1.

International A. C.	Positions.	Centreville A. C.
Dunning	Goal	Smith
Taylor, Flynn	Full backs	Campbell, Wilson
O'Donnell Stubbs Kimberlin	Half backs	Winter Buell Byrnes
Jamison Jones Higgins Saulter Taylor	Forwards	Spavin Coupar Oliver Clark Grundy

Referee—J. Stephenson of the Scottish-Americans. Linesmen—Joseph Spavin, for the Centreville A. C.; M. H. Humphries, for the International A. C. Goals kicked—Spavin and Oliver, for Centreville; Jamison, for International.

To Trot at Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The American trotting horse owner, A. M. Welch of Hartford, Conn., has nominated Minnie D. and Algeric Queen for the Spring two-in-hand trotting race on the Berlin course.

Davidson Wins a Skating Race.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—The one-mile skating race at Aurora Park yesterday afternoon for the championship of Minnesota was won by Harley Davidson in 2:27 4-5, with McDaniels second, and Sudheimer third. The five-mile championship race, open only to Minnesota skaters, was contested by twelve men. Five yards from the end of the course Davidson collided with McDaniels. Nillsson won, with McDaniels second, and Rudd third. The time was 16:13.

Kull's Long Under-Water Swim.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—During the annual water tournament at the University Natatorium here last evening, Fred Kull, the football centre, swam under water 163 feet in 1:05. He kept up the contest till he simply suffocated himself by holding his breath in his determination to win. He was in shallow water at the time, and attendants quickly jerked him to his feet. When his breath burst forth the black discoloration fled from his face, and he was himself again.

Chess Match by Cable.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.—Articles were signed yesterday for a cable chess match, to be played between the United States and Great Britain on March 13 and 14, on eight boards, for a trophy of the value of $800, presented by Sir George Newnes, Baronet, President of the British Chess Club of London. The American team is to play under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and the Britishers under the auspices of the British Chess Club.

Interlake Yachting Association.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 26.—At a meeting of the Interlake Yachting Association last night, the Detroit Yacht Club and the Buffalo Yacht Club were admitted to the association by a unanimous vote. The next meeting will be held in Detroit, Feb. 12, at which time a Commodore will be elected.

DR. CONRAD.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
PRIVATE SANITARIUM, 117 WEST 47TH ST.,
Formerly 34th St. Hours, 1 to 7 P. M.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Golden's Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 5 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George E. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 87 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 164.09 feet; thence south 89 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 86 degrees 42 minutes west 170.83 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 190.75 feet; thence south 81 degrees 21 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 50.84 feet south 89 degrees 29 minutes west 103.68 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 61.32 feet; thence south 1 degree 3 minutes west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 105.50 feet; thence south 81 degrees 2 minutes west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 43 minutes west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 19 minutes west 167.70 feet; thence south 6 degrees 1 minute east 578.37 feet, to the northerly line of the highway aforesaid; thence crossing said highway south 6 degrees 1 minute east 33.53 feet to the southerly line thereof; thence north 77 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east along the southerly line of said highway 531.4 feet; thence north 75 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 201.30 feet; thence north 77 degrees 45 minutes east 111.72 feet; thence north 67 degrees 41 minutes east 121.52 feet; thence north 76 degrees 33 minutes east 140.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 3 minutes east 211.53 feet; thence south 89 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 36.48 feet; thence north 72 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 85.3 feet; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes east 104.89 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.647 acres of the highway (Parcel No. 65) and 33.336 acres of Benedict estate (Parcel No. 66), or a total of 34.983 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge designated on the aforesaid map as Parcels Nos. 67 to 73, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly boundary of the land of the estate of A. H. Todd (Parcel No. 69) and the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 69 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west along the land of Geo. E. Todd and estate of A. H. Todd, 261.68 feet; thence leaving said boundary south 58 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 278.99 feet; thence north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 1231.67 feet; thence south 8 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 555.68 feet; thence south 25 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west 450.07 feet; thence north 61 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 619.7 feet; thence north 5 degrees 52 minutes east 116.12 feet; thence north 4 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 268.39 feet more or less to the east bank of the Croton river; thence northerly, easterly, northwesterly, southerly, northwesterly, easterly, southerly, northerly along the easterly or left bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns along Parcels Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72 and 73 to the southwesterly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along said right-of-way line of said railroad, 173.73 feet to the westerly line of the highway known as the road to Golden's Bridge; thence south 19 degrees 29 minutes west 268.04 feet along said westerly line of said highway and Parcel No. 73; thence south 17 degrees 50 minutes west still along said highway and Parcel No. 72 272.65 feet; thence south 13 degrees 3 minutes west 94.48 feet; thence south 18 degrees 35 minutes west 215.99 feet; thence south 33 degrees 35 minutes west 232.03 feet; thence south 44 degrees 12 minutes west 144.45 feet; thence south 20 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 271.64 feet; thence south 14 minutes west 58.95 feet; thence south 12 degrees 4 minutes east 63.06 feet; thence south 24 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 189.48 feet; thence south 37 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds east 194.92 feet; thence south 10 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 46.11 feet; thence south 15 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 50.12 feet; thence south 41 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds west 30.11 feet along said Parcel No. 72 to Parcel No. 71; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 71 south 44 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 129.09 feet; thence south 27 degrees 27 minutes west [illegible] feet; thence south 21 degrees 40 minutes west 262.69 feet; thence south 22 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 199.62 feet; thence south 55 degrees 5 minutes west 32.49 feet; thence south 49 degrees 7 minutes west 233.26 feet; thence south 45 degrees 48 minutes west 203.86 feet; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 44.46 feet; thence south 41 degrees 43 minutes west 211.26 feet; thence south 30 degrees 23 minutes west 110.16 feet; thence south 11 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 28.63 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes east 80.61 feet; thence south 18 degrees 29 minutes east 106.15 feet; thence south 10 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 220.18 feet; thence south 19 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 205.35 feet to Parcel No. 70; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 70 south 25 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 211.98 feet; thence south 5 degrees 54 minutes east 53.77 feet; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes east 160.31 feet; thence south 1 degree 11 minutes 30 seconds east 574.70 feet; thence south 5 degrees 50 minutes east 235.14 feet; thence south 5 degrees 17 minutes east 210 feet; thence north 81 degrees 54 minutes west 3.17 feet; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 69 south 4 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 85.20 feet; thence south 23 degrees 50 minutes east 38.88 feet; thence south 30 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 111.16 feet; thence south 34 degrees 25 minutes east 59.59 feet; thence south 70 degrees 27 minutes east 88.06 feet to the westerly line of the right-of-way of the railroad aforesaid; thence south 24 degrees 56 minutes west along said westerly right-of-way of said railroad 354.80 feet; thence south 20 degrees 53 minutes west 163.08 feet; thence south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 587.95 feet; thence south 29 degrees 9 minutes west still along said right-of-way 116.58 feet to the place of beginning; containing 413.959 acres.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 74, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the westerly line of the highway leading to Katonah; thence north 38 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west along said right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad 56.66 feet; thence still along said right-of-way line north 34 degrees 31 minutes west 110.37 feet to the left bank of the Croton river; thence northeasterly along said left bank of said river 294.7 feet to the aforesaid highway; thence south 73 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 66.71 feet along said highway; thence south 40 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 38.43 feet; thence south 16 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 34.55 feet; thence south 22 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 221.22 feet; thence south 20 degrees 44 minutes west 120.25 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.039 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Nos. 75 to 82, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the easterly line of the highway leading south to Katonah, with the southerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along the southerly right-of-way line of said railroad in several courses, as follows: South 54 degrees 47 minutes east 38 feet, south 60 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 79.06 feet, south 64 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 67.06 feet, south 71 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 80.19 feet, south 74 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 243.89 feet, north 15 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 8.12 feet, south 63 degrees 20 minutes east 180.26 feet, south 54 degrees 19 minutes east 115.03 feet, south 46 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 66.46 feet, south 41 degrees 15 minutes east 60.78 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line, south 13 degrees 44 minutes west 304.17 feet to the most southeasterly corner of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence north 79 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 190 feet; thence north 76 degrees 4 minutes west 31.34 feet; thence north 83 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 56.29 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 153.69 feet; thence north 77 degrees 38 minutes west 306 feet; thence north 76 degrees 58 minutes west 67.47 feet; thence south 41 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 261.81 feet to the aforesaid highway leading south to Katonah; thence northerly along said highway several courses and distances as follows: North 13 degrees 9 minutes east 156.50 feet, north 15 degrees 7 minutes east 73.50 feet, north 13 degrees 14 minutes east 127.5 feet, north 17 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 322.52 feet, north 31 degrees 34 minutes east 92.06 feet to the place of beginning; containing 9.886 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 83, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection or fork of the roads leading south to Katonah from Golden's Bridge Station and the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 11 degrees 9 minutes west 70.95 feet along the easterly side of the road leading south of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence still along the said easterly side of said road on the following courses and distances: North 37 degrees 30 minutes west 124.07 feet, north 41 degrees 16 minutes west 84.63 feet, north 20 degrees 24 minutes west 172.93 feet, north 8 degrees 45 minutes west 49.71 feet, north 2 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 99.05 feet, north 25 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 194.91 feet, north 35 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid easterly boundary of said road south 24 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 699.01 feet to the northwesterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge Station; thence leaving said side of said road south 56 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 242.16 feet to the place of beginning; containing 3.593 acres, and embracing Parcel No. 83, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 84 to 90, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northeasterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge with the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence on the following courses and distances along the said line of the Golden's Bridge road: North 28 degrees 27 minutes west 288.98 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 128.07 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 228.73 feet, north 1 degree 33 minutes west 614.18 feet, north 2 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 353.93 feet, north 22 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 42.39 feet, north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 106.71 feet, north 43 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 38.97 feet, north 22 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 154.82 feet, north 25 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 74.92 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 195.80 feet, north 16 degrees 31 minutes west 77.10 feet, north 25 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 99.36 feet, north 23 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 38.90 feet, north 46 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet, north 17 degrees 11 minutes west 37.63 feet, north 38 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 100.90 feet, north 47 degrees 3 minutes east 293.96 feet, north 48 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 40.23 feet, north 49 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 101.39 feet, north 50 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 162.90 feet, north 66 degrees 51 minutes east 24.16 feet, north 19 degrees 43 minutes east 180.71 feet, north 21 degrees 47 minutes east 332.58 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 122.80 feet, north 24 degrees 23 minutes east 55.73 feet, north 24 degrees 52 minutes east 44.82 feet, north 45 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 74.75 feet, north 44 degrees 29 minutes east 45.42 feet, south 46 degrees 59 minutes east 5.34 feet, north 43 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 35.91 feet, south 83 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 3.16 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 233.28 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 90.50 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid Golden's Bridge road south 5 degrees 39 minutes west 204.06 feet, south 45 degrees 51 minutes 31 seconds west 695.60 feet, south 41 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 230 feet, north 78 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 76.7 feet, north 78 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 144.16 feet, north 4 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 48.15 feet, north 6 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 73.04 feet, north 87 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 73.36 feet, north 62 degrees 47 minutes east 31.45 feet, north 35 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 38.78 feet, south 81 degrees 14 minutes east 155.68 feet, south 81 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east 312.36 feet, south 74 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 88.67 feet, south 84 degrees 35 minutes east 88.28 feet to the aforesaid westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southerly on the following courses and distances:

South 26 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 791.75 feet, south 32 degrees 41 minutes west 11.61 feet, south 65 degrees 39 minutes east 4.6 feet, south 24 degrees 21 minutes west 147.25 feet, south 25 degrees 17 minutes west 238.92 feet, south 23 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds west 129.59 feet, south 25 degrees 37 minutes west 116.08 feet, south 23 degrees 45 minutes west 239.32 feet, south 11 degrees 29 minutes east 23.97 feet, south 24 degrees 39 minutes west 1,301.09 feet, south 26 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 66.84 feet, south 22 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west 373.66 feet, to the place of beginning; containing 67.096 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which point is distant, measured northeasterly, 568.50 feet along said easterly line of said railroad from the northerly line of the road leading to Golden's Bridge; thence northerly on the following courses and distances along the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad: North 24 degrees 40 minutes east 251.96 feet, north 25 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 143.96 feet, north 22 degrees 46 minutes east 167.15 feet, north 25 degrees 9 minutes east 182.07 feet, north 23 degrees east 155.52 feet, north 24 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 146.40 feet, north 26 degrees 14 minutes east 181.84 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 49.08 feet, north 24 degrees 7 minutes east 282.97 feet, north 24 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 255.64 feet, north 24 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 169.15 feet, north 51 degrees east 16.20 feet, north 19 degrees 24 minutes east 142.96 feet, north 20 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 114.67 feet, north 24 degrees 37 minutes east 227.31 feet, north 24 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 443.46 feet; thence leaving said easterly right-of-way line of said railroad in a course south 26 degrees 8 minutes east 800.71 feet; thence north 85 degrees 26 minutes east 845.40 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds west 242.04 feet; thence south 40 minutes 30 seconds east 48.60 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds east 127.99 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 minutes east 339.42 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 seconds east 160.82 feet; thence north 83 degrees 15 minutes east 56.38 feet; thence south 68 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 39.73 feet; thence south 8 degrees 50 minutes east 105.35 feet; thence south 70 degrees 25 minutes west 1,035 feet; thence south 39 degrees 55 minutes west 524.7 feet; thence south 6 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds west 124.81 feet; thence south 53 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 265.76 feet; thence south 57 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds west 345.64 feet; thence south 48 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds east 615.18 feet; thence south 9 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 381.46 feet; thence south 62 degrees 2 minutes west 344.14 feet; thence north 61 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 635.42 feet to the place of beginning; containing 41.625 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Excepting from the premises shown on the map hereinbefore mentioned as Exhibit No. 2 of 1894, Parcels Nos. 6 and 7, formerly belonging to the estate of Samuel Cahn, and Parcel No. 1, formerly owned by M. S. Benedict, said premises having been acquired by the City of New-York by stipulation, and also from the map hereinbefore mentioned and described as Exhibit No. 2 of 1895, Parcel No. 71, formerly owned by Leonora B. Strong and acquired by the City of New-York by consent.

All the roads included within the above boundaries and shown on the maps are to be acquired in fee but will be left open for public travel and no change made in the length, width or grade of same until such time as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall acquire the right to close such highways.

Reference is made to said maps for a more detailed description of the real estate affected by this notice. All the real estate shown on said maps is to be acquired in fee.—Dated January 20, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 2 Tryon Row, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, January 18th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, January 17th, 1896.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, BRYAN O'HARA, Commissioners.
WILLIAM E. JUNKER, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Empire City Traction Company, (a street surface railroad company,) under the provisions of Sec. 59 of the Railroad Law, for the certificate required under said section, that the provisions of the section have been complied with, and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of said railroad, notice is hereby given that hearing on the above will be had before the board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Thursday, January 30th, 1896, at 11 A. M. CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—In the way of a publication put out by the trade nothing more clever and artistic has been seen than a book entitled "Bicycle Advice," issued by the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company. It is on hand-made paper, printed in handsome large type, with wide margins, and an original border on every page. It is hand bound, with silk cord, and altogether is a luxury for book lovers. In it is given much practical and pointed advice on the subject of what to consider in choosing a wheel, and the opinions of various makers on such subjects as tubing, tread, size of bearing balls, wheel base, &c., are printed to aid the student. Naturally Vim tires come in for a handsome showing in the book.

—A new form of graphite for chains has been put on the market by G. W. Cole & Co., makers of the "Three-in-One Compound." It is a soft paste to be applied sparingly, and after running the wheels a few minutes it melts and flows about the chain rivets, and so lubricating the three points of friction, the sprockets, the chain surface, and the bolts. Its name, "P. M.," does not mean post meridian nor Postmaster, but "Paste that melts."

—A line of wheels which has come rapidly to the front on merit is that of the Van Camp Hardware Company of Indianapolis, makers of the Alcazar and Rival. F. H. Stewart, who has the New-York agency at 64 Reade Street, is finding his stocks inadequate to the demand.

—The gladness with which the end of the show was hailed by the makers was shown in their eagerness to rip up their exhibits. Many began as early as 9 o'clock on Saturday night, and at 10 o'clock there were scenes on every hand which reminded one of May 1.

—A significant interest in the so-called "freak" wheels was taken by the old manufacturers. The most prominent makers went with their mechanics to inspect the triangular-frame devices and the loco-cycle, and took careful measurements.

—The exclusion of motor cycles and horseless carriages from the show means, in the opinion of some makers, that there will be a separate exhibition of the nineteenth century vehicles which come under this head.

—A Columbia wheel has been sent to Tiffany's to be ornamented in silver.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

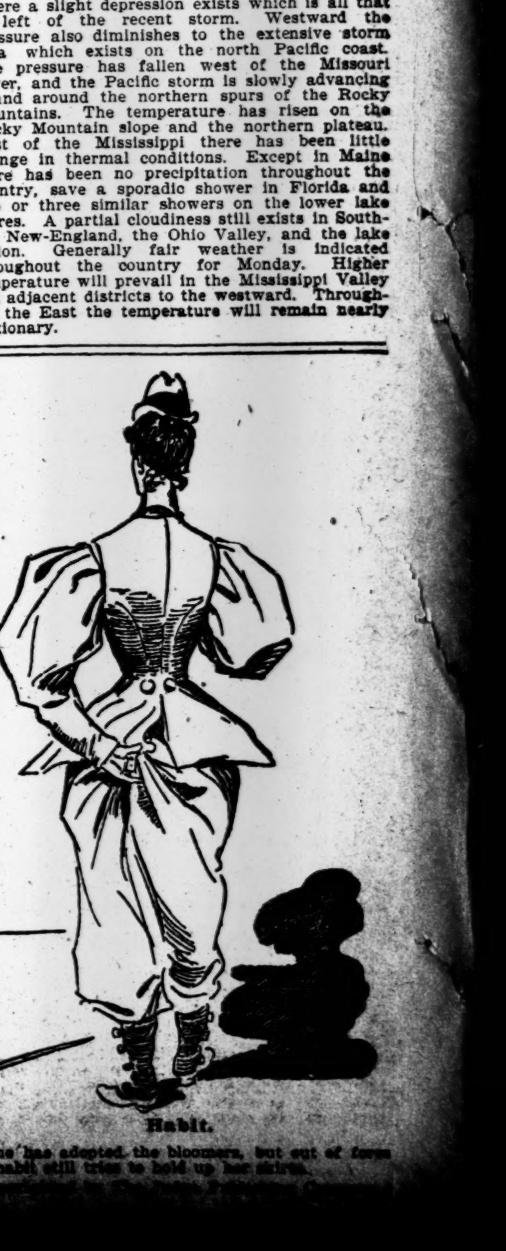
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, generally fair Monday, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair weather, with diminishing cloudiness, light westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, but partly cloudy weather, light westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly cooler in the morning, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, light winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair and slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, rising temperature in western portions, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, partly cloudy, light westerly winds. INDIANA and LOWER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy, light westerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, light southerly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, warmer in northern and eastern portions, southerly winds, becoming variable.

A belt of high pressure extends through the Mississippi Valley from Canada to the Gulf. Eastward the pressure diminishes to Nova Scotia, where a slight depression exists which is all that is left of the recent storm. Westward the pressure also diminishes to the extensive storm area which exists on the north Pacific coast. The pressure has fallen west of the Missouri River, and the Pacific storm is slowly advancing inland around the northern spurs of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has risen on the Rocky Mountain slope and the northern plateau. East of the Mississippi there has been little change in thermal conditions. Except in Maine there has been no precipitation throughout the country, save a sporadic shower in Florida and two or three similar showers on the lower lake shores. A partial cloudiness still exists in Southern New-England, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region. Generally fair weather is indicated throughout the country for Monday. Higher temperature will prevail in the Mississippi Valley and adjacent districts to the westward. Throughout the East the temperature will remain nearly stationary.



Habit.

She has adopted the bloomers, but out of force of habit still tries to hold up her skirts.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

F. H. SCHENCK..........Auctioneer

ART.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

AN UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT

Private Collection

OF

Superb Modern

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By the Greatest Foreign and American Artists, at the

SCHENCK ART GALLERY,

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being the collection of TWO well-known connoisseurs (who do not wish their names to be published,) with some few pictures added. We mention a few of the great artists, viz.:

Jules Breton—Brissot—Berne Bellecour—Clays—Courbet—Col—Coessin—Cortez—Castigelion—C. F. Daubigny—De Penne—Dupain—Ed. Frere—Grolleron—Haquette—Chas. Jacque—Jeannin—Jongkind—Knyff—Baron Leys—Michel—Aug. Musin—Ommegonck—Portielje—Pelouse—Edw. Richter—Rosierse—Samaran—Ten-Kate—Tamburini—Meyer Von Bremen—Verboeckhoven—Van der Venne—J. A. Walker—Zuber.

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Boughton—Bricher—Bunner—Bristol—Thos. Doughty—Gay—Wm. Hart—E. L. Henry—Kensett—Lyman—Edw. Moran—McCord—Parton—Rehn—Ruzee—Morston Ream—Hy. P. Smith—Wm. L. Sonntag—Stiepevich—and many others.

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OUR ART GALLERIES pleases the most critical taste as well as the pocketbook. Our prices are HALF WHAT REGULAR ART DEALERS ASK—yet our collections of Fine Oil Paintings and Water Colors is one of the richest and most comprehensive in New-York—certainly far beyond anything ever attempted in a department store. A few of the names represented:

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Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By American woman and son to take care of private house; four years' reference; present employer. H. W., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; private family; four years' city references; last employer can be seen. S. G., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references. M. A., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; best city references from prominent families; last employer can be seen. M. G., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city references from last place; willing and obliging. 884 6th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do sewing; best city reference. 236 West 16th St.; ring Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as a first-class chambermaid; will do plain washing; best reference; no objection to country. 208 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid and do plain sewing, or to assist with children; five years' references. Call or address, two days, 118 East 63d St. Mrs. Heaps.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or do waiting in small private family; has good city reference. L. S., 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; or light chamberwork and waiting on lady; no cards. 721 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understanding dressmaking, willing and obliging; first-class personal reference. 65 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and sewing; three and a half years' reference. R., 1,338 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAIT on lady; city references. S. E., 554 3d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young lady as traveling companion to party going to Europe; best city and personal references. Address, by letter, Miss K. J. E., care of R. Franklin, 11 West 28th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a neat American girl as cook and laundress in small family; can make soups, desserts; city references; wages, $18 per month. 691 6th Av., millinery.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; wages not under $30. Call, for two days, C. Johnson, 247 West 68th St.

COOK.—By a young Norwegian woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; good references. 123 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in small private family; good city references. 215 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch girl, lately landed, as cook or laundress; good reference. 234 East 29th St., second floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—First class; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. 216 West 36th St., second bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; three years' reference; can be seen for two days. 320 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a competent English girl as first-class cook in a private family. 456 West 34th St.

COOK.—First-class; English; soups, fish, meats, game; coarse washing; good reference. T., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference; wages not under $30. Call, for two days, or address C. Johnson, 247 West 68th St.

COOK.—By a first-class experienced cook; good city reference; call Monday. 150 East 27th St.; Manning's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook. Call, Monday; no cards; Miss Ryan, 817 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., first floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; experienced; do plain washing; best city reference. Haugh, 223 West 61st St.

COOK.—By competent Protestant cook; by day or week; best city reference. 133 West 62d St.; ring Lowery's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; assist washing; personal reference. Marcella, 118 East 63d St.

COOK.—By French girl as first-class cook; good references. Renee, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking. 181 8th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; five years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly respectable and competent person as cook in private family; no objection to assist with coarse washing; first-class baker; reference satisfactory. Call, Monday, at 909 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; thorough; competent in all branches of cooking; takes full charge; dinner and luncheons; marketing; kitchenmaid required; city references. D. L., 146 West 37th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife first-class cook, understanding bread, pastry, dessert; the husband competent butler; city references. French Couple, 152 West 25th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; together or separate; one as cook and laundress, other chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 304 East 25th St., care Ladin.

COOK.—By competent woman; first-class cook; in private family; does the plain washing; understands soups, pastry; excellent bread; city reference. 446 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a tidy North German; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly competent; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—Southern; suits the most fastidious; meats, entrées, confectionery; bakes; saves wages; decorates beautifully; 100 new styles; reference. 232 West 31st St., first flat.

COOK, &c.—By young woman by the day or week; good plain cook and excellent cleaner; good references. 261 West 35th St., two flights, front.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable, neat, willing German girl; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK—WAITER.—By a French couple; wife cook and husband waiter; understand general housework; city references. B. H., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent first-class Frenchwoman; well recommended by first-class family, who keeps kitchenmaid; good city references. L. H., 251 West 32d St., Fabio's bell.

COOK.—By a French cook; in family. Cook, 464 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman for any kind of work by day, week, or month; best references. 317 West 35th St., second floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young respectable woman; would like to go out by the day; washing and ironing; understands private family washing. Mrs. Broderick, 341 East 36th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman; to go out by the day; washing or cleaning; best city reference. 451 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By experienced waitress; would do any other kind of work; best city reference. 223 West 61st St., Room 22.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By excellent dressmaker, having long experience with the S. T. Taylor system; a few more customers by the day; makes children's, also ladies' cloths; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dress cutter and fitter; home or out; costumes to order from $5; evening waists, $2.50; late with Worth in Paris and Redfern in London; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; latest Parisian styles in fancy jackets, walking costumes, and evening gowns made reasonably; at home or out by day; terms, $3. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By stylish dressmaker; by day, $2; cuts and fits by Taylor system; makes and alters evening and ball dresses; best reference. Miss Henrietta, care of Mrs. Bellock, 408 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thorough cutter and fitter from leading establishment; tailor-made suits; artistic; evening dresses; reasonable; by day or at home; reference. Modes, 397 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Frenchwoman to go out by the day as first-class children's dressmaker and good seamstress; A1 best city references. E. B., 241 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Excellent fitter and draper; ladies' and misses' suits; also evening dresses; latest styles; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, 240 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class Parisian dressmaker to go out by day in private family; terms, $2; references. Parisian Dressmaker, 249 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; by day; private families; cutting, fitting, draping; elegant style; terms moderate; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; experienced; city references; wishes few more customers; by day, $2.50, or home; terms moderate to ladies speaking French. Parisian, 1,338 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker, at home or by the day; best references; first-class families only. Modes, 502 Park Av., second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, or will take work at home; terms reasonable; highest reference. L. Foere, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; cloaks, wraps, evening dresses; also remodels; latest styles; $2 day. 158 East 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by the day, week, or month; specialty evening dresses; highly recommended. L. R., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class work at moderate prices; by the day or at home. M. Gillon, 258 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, work out by the day. Mrs. Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; will go out by the day or take work at home. K. Mullins, 231 East 79th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl by the day; understands cutting and fitting. 8 West 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a colored dressmaker; remodels at home or out. 247 West 20th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady; Parisian; Protestant; willing to go to Europe; as governess or companion; best city reference. Care Dr. John Biava, 105 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS.—English; would take entire charge of children going abroad; teaches English, French, German, music, and drawing; highest English and city testimonials and references. C. L. P., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess, diplomée; very successful; has mornings disengaged; no objection to take children out; first-class city reference. C. D., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a Parisienne; experienced; as governess or companion; no objection to travel; best references. Collieux, 116 West 39th St.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; speaking perfect French, German, and English, as governess or maid; good references. M. G., 116 West 31st St.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced governess wishes visiting engagements for English branches and French. M. L. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German; fluent English; to growing children; experienced in their care; willing to travel to Europe with family during Summer; teaches German, English, kindergarten, needlework; best references. German, 850 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French nursery governess; willing and obliging; best references; in private family. Francaise, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of social experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manage; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; in private family; managing servants, &c.; first-class references; only those needing a competent housekeeper need answer. K., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By sensible, refined woman as managing housekeeper; good salary requisite. Wilson, 45 5th Av., Newark, N. J.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—A lady desires to place a very clever girl who is crippled; expert at silver, brass, and lamp cleaning; also to do light chamberwork; wages, $8. Apply, present employer's, 23 East 77th St., 2 to 3:30 P. M.

HOUSEWORK.—By an Indian girl for general housework in small private family in flat; good city reference. 157 West 51st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—VALET.—Husband and wife wish situation together; both experienced in all duties; speak German; traveling preferred; 3 years first-class reference. O. P., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; American family; best references. 164 West 36th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—German; competent in all her duties; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Canadian Protestant as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and packing; willing to travel. 1,541 Broadway; ring Partington's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent and experienced; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. L'Allemand, 158 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman as lady's maid; experienced dressmaker, packer; understands hairdressing. J. W., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaking English; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, packing; city references. Paris'enne, 209 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl; best references. Call, two days, or address L. A. D., 3 East 72d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant woman; good dressmaker and hairdresser; thoroughly understands her duties; best references, M., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress, hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best city references. Helene, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a strong girl, to travel with a lady; an invalid not objected to; well recommended. L. H., 204 East 84th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By an experienced lady's or children's maid in Christian family; by French Swiss Protestant; speaking three languages; good seamstress; city personal references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Knowledge of dressmaking; willing to assist with children or light duties; city or country; city reference. 231 East 26th St., Mullen's bell.

MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French maid, for family going to Europe in February; best city references. Present employer's, 33 East 21st St.

MAID.—By a North German as maid and seamstress; no objection to grown children; best references. M. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; in private family; understands her business in all its branches; best personal reference. 211 East 26th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable widow woman as first-class laundress; wishes family washing at her home; by week or dozen. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, trustworthy, respectable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $20. Call, Monday, 157 East 52d St., top bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; good city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 444 West 47th St.; ring Carlay bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best personal city references. E. M., 850 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country; best city reference. 235 East 28th St.

SECOND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as second laundress and to help with upstairs work; five years' reference. 202 East 44th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By an experienced, trustworthy nurse and maid to invalid or elderly lady; thorough seamstress; by hand or machine; assist in housekeeping or traveling; speaks German; five years' reference; employers can be seen. Call, this week, 12 to 3, 136 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth, and also understands all kinds of bottle food; best city reference from last employer. Call on Monday, 108 West 56th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a Protestant American young woman as invalid's attendant or chambermaid and assist with other work; best city reference. 110 East 82d St., Mrs. Coote.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or care for young children; bring up on bottle; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class North German nurse, from Hanover, to one or two children; teaches German; wages, $20 to $25; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; capable of taking entire charge of baby from birth; willing to travel; seven and a half years' city reference. 326 West 49th St., Gordan bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced American Protestant woman as infant's nurse, or young children to bring up on bottle. 927 6th Av.; ring second bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced parlormaid or housemaid; has lived with leading New-York and Newport families; best city testimonials. 243 West 35th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class seamstress and maid; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; willing to assist other work; best city reference. N., 134 East 28th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wait on lady; willing and obliging; reference. M. G., 220 East 31st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and silver, and can fill a butler's place; city reference. C. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant; first-class; private family; understands carving, wines, salads, chamberwork, plain sewing, and hairdressing; best city reference. D., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; fully competent; takes a butler's place in private family; understands carving, wines, salads; five years' city references last place. M. C. Y., 910 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; three years' references from last place; can take butler's place. Call, Monday, 216 West 37th St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Experienced Englishwoman; small first-class family; takes butler's place. Annie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By the day or week; thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place. H., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; city or country; good personal references. 426 3d Av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By Welsh Protestant as waitress or wait upon an elderly lady; good reference. Davies, 372 7th Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family in city; wages, $20. Address or call, Monday, N. L., 118 East 52d St., Keef's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. 482 3d Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing of all kinds; flannels, laces, fine muslins done equal to new; large, sunny yard; references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING.—Ladies' and gents' laundry called for and delivered at 65 and 75 cents a dozen; best city reference. 20 Christopher St.

WASHING.—By a respectable young woman to do washing at her own home; can furnish reference. 2,031 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICEWORKER.—Good writer; not afraid of hard work; references. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist in office. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly first-class French butler; no objection to country; best city recommendations. Emille, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By French couple; both thoroughly understand their business in all its branches; in private family; best city reference. C. J. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced man; has best city references from former and last employers; age 28. G. L., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; both first-class in their respective business; in private family; best city reference. Paul Auders, 602 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in all branches; over seven years' city reference. J. H., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in all his duties; well recommended as to ability and good character; industrious; tall and neat. Butler, 301 East 33d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an experienced French couple; fully capable of taking entire charge in first-class private family; excellent city references. L. W., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; English; best city references; eight years' personal reference from last employer. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman; speaks English; competent in his duties; also good valet; best city references. D. G., 251 West 32d St., Fabio's bell.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place; strictly sober; employer can be seen. John, 638 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young man; willing and obliging; city reference. R., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and woman as butler and cook; both English; first-class references. N. Ellis, care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; first-class reference; willing and obliging. H. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Frenchman; honest and sober; best personal references. Mallat, 41 West 81st St.

BUTLER.—French; in private family, where first-class service is required; city reference. J., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an English couple; good servants; city reference. G. L., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed or otherwise; six years' personal city reference. H. M., 350 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Experienced; references as to ability, sobriety, and honesty. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; excellent indoor servant; eighteen months' personal reference. F., 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; city or country; best references. B. G., 167 West 25th St., grocery store.

BUTLER or VALET or BOTH.—By Englishman; tall; good appearance; good city references. City, care of Jennings, 219 East 36th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Scotchman; eight years' best city references; first-class on silver. James, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent; French Swiss; 34; good appearance; best city references. J. L., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—Superior servant; age 34; in fine Jewish family; 10 years' city personal reference from one employer. Advertiser, 885 10th Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; married; first-class references. Dames, 215 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent, reliable man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself generally useful; good valet; is faithful, willing, and obliging; highly recommended. C. C., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; lately landed; thoroughly competent; can take full charge; good valet; speaks English thoroughly; strictly respectable and faithful. M. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a French couple; butler nad valet; wife lady's maid and seamstress; both understand thoroughly their duties in all branches; together or separate; city or country; city reference. Eder, 411 Amsterdam Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; speaks thorough English; good valet; understands cooking, and can take full charge; trained in Paris and London; punctual, strictly respectable, and faithful. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man in a private family; good valet and silver cleaner; neat, good tempered; eight years' city references. J. B., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an English couple; wife first-class cook; both thorough servants; city or country; good references. G. L., care of Mrs. Thompson, 160 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; aged 38; height, 5 feet 9; last employer will recommend; wages, $50. D. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET—LAUNDRESS.—By competent French couple; sober and honest; understands all kinds of dinner parties; good city references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands his business in all its branches; best European and city references. P., 242 East 27th St.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By a French couple; thoroughly competent and useful; first-class city reference; no objection to country. Joseph, 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss butler; understands all branches service; in private family; sober, honest, and obliging; best city references. A. L., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—English; age 38; height, 6 feet; willing and obliging; understands whole household duties; highest references. Baylis, Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; understands his duties; city or country; excellent references. 74 West 52d St, tailor store.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Lately arrived from Paris; in private family; understands all branches; first-class on pastry; speaks no English; good references. Mr. Butteau, 448 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thorough horseman; long experience with prominent families; total abstainer, obliging, and polite; married; no incumbrance; wife competent seamstress; can cut, fit, and assist up stairs; served nine years with one family, who will give personal interview as to qualification or disqualification. A. B. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a competent married man; no children; German; Protestant; careful, stylish driver; wife good cook, who eventually would do the cooking; permanent place wanted, where good, trustworthy servants are appreciated; first-class city references. Coachman, Box 19, 1,568 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—I wish a good place for my coachman; has been in my employ ten years; I part with him on account of selling my horses; will recommend him as strictly sober, honest, and a first-class driver. 254 West 45th St., present employer. S. L.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his duties in all their branches; disengaged on account of family turning out their horses; will be highly recommended from last and former employers, who can be seen. P. S., 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By experienced middle-aged man; city or country; careful driver; keeps horses, carriages, harness, and stable in good order; civil, sober, polite; honest habits; highly recommended by first-class city family. H., 149 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man, Protestant; single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. F. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By French couple; no children; gardener and useful man; competent; strictly temperate; wife as plain cook; bread; pastry, &c.; city or country. Paul, 464 7th Av., third floor.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman is desirous of finding a situation for a coachman, whom he can recommend in the strongest terms for capability, honesty, and strict sobriety; personal interview given. 5 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; generally useful; best city references. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; 33; German; Protestant; competent in every respect; polite, obliging; careful driver; good groom; first-class personal city references; no objection to fine country place. Coachman, 5 East 86th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age 32; 150 pounds; 5 foot 6 inches; understands business thoroughly; sober, honest; willing to make himself generally useful; city of country; anxious for employment; excellent references. John, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single, young man; 5 feet 9; understands horses and harness thoroughly; good, careful driver; best city reference; willing, obliging. Richard, 46 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and harness; has best references; city or country. H., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, care of J. B. Brewster, 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By respectable man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good, careful driver; ten years' best references from last place. J. M., 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; city or country; understands proper care horses, harness, carriages; willing; generally useful; last employer seen. H., 139 East 39th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a Frenchman and wife, not speaking English, as coachman or butler; wife as cook or chambermaid; good references. B., 121 West 29th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of horses, carriages, furnaces, &c.; single; Scotch; good references. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Unexceptionable recommendations; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, furnaces, lawns; city or country. Lasche, 325 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class with horses, carriages; careful driver; city or country; handy and willing; last employer can be seen. C. Miller, 195 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—English; single; first-class city references as to capabilities, honesty, and sobriety; country preferred. S. G., care of Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young Scotchman; strictly sober and industrious; best reference from former employers; country no objection. Coachman, 426 2d Av.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; man first class coachman; wife first-class laundress; private family; city references; country preferred. Alex, 633 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—In a gentleman's place; best of references. D. O. K., 1,118 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; Protestant; 10 years' personal city reference from last employer. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; can be highly recommended. M. C., 139 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant; best city references. Outtingham, 131 West 53d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a young man as gardener; understands driving, care horses, and is good milker; first-class reference. Gardener, Box 186 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—By a young man; city or country; first-class references. Mac, care White & Kerr, 13 East 27th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or single handed; age 26; height 5 feet 9½ inches; good references; thoroughly understands his duties; English; disengaged. H. H., 320 East 42d St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; excellent city references. Y., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, strictly honest, in a private family, as second man or useful man. Emile Klee, 363 7th Av., care of Mrs. Cragen.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man; two years' reference. H. M., Box 63, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as second laundress and help with up-stairs work; five years' reference. 202 East 44th St.

SECOND MAN.—Young man, age 24, as second man or single handed; best of reference. E. B., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, Canadian, age 23, as second man or single handed. C. Baldwin, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By an Englishman; first-class references. J. S., 320 East 42d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—To take care of gentleman's place in country; understands horses; can milk, and do gardening; willing to make himself generally useful; best city reference. J., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Neat, honest, and temperate; private family or institution; understands furnace, driving, &c.; good gardener; good home preferred to high wages; references. G. B., 209 East 44th St., care of Mrs. Hokansson.

USEFUL MAN.—To do general housework; understands steam heaters, furnaces, brasses, windows, pumps, elevators, electricity, valeting; handy with tools; best reference. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; sober, willing; good worker; best references. Charles Larsson, care of 325 Bleecker St.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; six years' city reference. G. L., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young colored man as valet; can give best personal reference; well informed; no objection to traveling. Adv., 64 Pine St., care of janitor.

VALET.—By Englishman; age 23; height 5 feet 10 inches; honest and willing; first-class barber; references. Arthur, 312 East 41st St.

VALET or BUTLER.—By a young French Swiss Protestant; four years' city reference. E. Chaumontel, 246 West 30th St.

Waiters.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—As waiter and useful man in private family. Getsenhof, 961 Columbus Av., near 106th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By a trained nurse; 26; neat, refined, obliging, and willing to be generally useful; speaks English, German, and French; highest references. H. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OR GENERAL Office Assistant.—By young man; six years' experience; references. J. W., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

ARTIST, DESIGNER—Experienced in general sketching for lithographic houses, offers trial work. Vidal, 420 5th Av.

COOK and VALET.—By man as cook and valet in bachelor apartments; references. D. L., 69 6th Av.

ENGINEER—With extensive experience; all kind of boilers; engines, dynamos, &c.; A1 references as to competence and character. Engineer, 1,710 1st Av.

JANITOR.—By intelligent colored man as janitor; to take entire charge of building, tenement, flats, or apartment house; thoroughly understands keeping in repair; three years' reference from present place of employment. Janitor, 309 West 68th St.

JANITOR.—By man and wife; Swedes; no children; man handy with tools; steam, hot air; sober and steady; good reference. Box 120, 286 3d Av.

MAN AND WIFE, NORWEGIANS, WANT cooking, waiting, housework, anything; are handy, intelligent, trustworthy; have references. H., 1,227 Broadway.

MAN and WIFE.—By a man and wife as butler and cook; English; just landed; good references; moderate wages; city or country. R., care of Pike, 16 Jane St.

MASSAGE.—As visiting masseur, or as medical nurse, &c., to invalid; highly recommended by physicians and families. Masseur, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, and decorator, practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

POSITION OF TRUST, RESPONSIBILITY, OR Otherwise.—By a capable man, with good business training; references and bond if required. V. S., Box 196 Times.

PACKER, PORTER, or DRIVER.—Understands shipping. Charles Zollner, 531 West 48th St.

UPHOLSTERER and DECORATOR.—Draperies, curtains, and mattresses; private house work a specialty; prices moderate. E. Boulard, 259 7th Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

NURSE WANTED—Speaking pure German, to take charge of boy and girl eight and four years old. 128 West 77th St., 9 to 12.

NURSE.—A neat young girl wanted to take care of two-year-old child. Stern, 116 East 81st St.

WANTED—A girl as waitress and chambermaid; to assist with ironing; good city reference required. Apply, Nevada, Boulevard and 70th St., Flat 1 E, 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—Protestant waitress to assist with chamberwork in private family; reference required. 42 West 48th St., Monday, 12 to 2.

Help Wanted—Males.

A FLOOR WALKER IN A LARGE ESTABlishment; must be of good address, dignified manners, authoritative bearing, and impressive appearance; best of references required. Leander, Box 194, General Post Office.

WANTED—First-class second man not over 5 feet 8½; English preferred; must have highest personal references. Call, before 12, on Monday, at 858 5th Av.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

His Looks Were Against Him.

From The Detroit Free Press.

When the night tramp told me that he was hungry and had no money to pay for food or lodging—when he added that he had walked the streets of New-York day after day and could get no work—I halted and asked:

"Why don't you get out of New-York?"

"Where'll I get to?"

"Go to the country—go over in Jersey. Any farmer will give you your keep for what you can do while Winter lasts."

"You never tried it, did you?" he queried.

"No."

"I'm sure of that. I have, and I know how it works. I land in Jersey City. There's a policeman right there, who looks me over and yells:

"'Wot you a-doin' here?'

"'Lookin' fur work.'

"'Skip—git—travel, or it's three months in jail.'

"I gits along up town, and I meets another copper, and he yells:

"'Wot is this I see before me?'

"'An unfortunate man a-lookin' fur a job.'

"'Git—hump—skate! If you ain't out o' town in half an hour it'll be six months in the jug!'

"I gits out o' town and into the country. I sees the cows in the barnyards and the sheep gambolin' in the medders; and I hears the farmer whistlin' as he splits fence rails or chops at the wood pile. I opens the gate and walks in and a dog as big as a hill throws me down. Then a woman throws a pail of hot water over me, and a farmer comes runnin' with a club and yells out:

"'What d'ye mean?'

"'I'm a-lookin' fur work!'

"'What work?'

"'Any sort o' work!'

"'But thar hain't bin any work in Jarsey sense 1860, and you orter know it! Git up'n dy.'

"Then I goes along about a mile further and sees a feller at his gate smokin' his pipe. He hain't got no milk o' human kindness in his eye, and so I'm passin' by when he yells:

"'What's the matter with you?'

"'Nuthin'.'

"'What are ye passin' along here fur?'

"'A-lookin' fur work.'

"'Oh! ye are! Wall, I've got it fur ye! Come along o' me.'

"He's a constable, and he takes me before a court at Elizabeth, and the Jedge looks at me and sez:

"'H'm! I see! Young man, hev you got a thousand dollars in your pocket?'

"'No, Sir.'

"'Hev you got money in the bank—a farm—own any bonds?'

"'No, Sir."

"'H'm! Worst case of total depravity I've seen in five years! So you are a-lookin' for work—hard work?'

"'Yes, Sir.'

"'Then I kin accommodate ye. Nine months in the county jail at hard work!'"

Pointers for the Poet.

From The Washington Star.

"Now," said Lord Saltboodle, who was initiating the poet laureate, "it is desirable to have a clear understanding of your duties as promptly as possible."

"Why—er—I thought my duty would be to write poetry."

"Of course. That's the mechanical part of it. You seem to know how to get the proper plunk-plunk in the meter, and to recognize the degree of phonetic similarity required to constitute rhyme. But that is not all. I'll admit that it takes practice, but it is not all."

"What else do you require?"

"Adaptability. You must be able to recognize an occasion and rise to it. Here's a case in point: Suppose we take a liking to a piece of territory and reach out after it."

"You want a martial lyric then, don't you?"

"Nothing of the kind. You want to give us something soothing. You must get down your lyre and your notebook, and compose a convincing ditty on how glorious a thing it is to be wolloped and gobbled, provided, of course, that it be done by the proper party."

And the poet laureate mopped his brow, whittled a few chips off his lead pencil, cast his eyes heavenward, and murmured:

"I suppose this is better than no job at all; but it isn't any sinecure."

Her Own Free Act.

From The Philadelphia American.

"You sign this deed of your own free will, do you Madam?" asked the notary public.

"What do you mean by that?" demanded the large florid-faced woman.

"I mean there has been no compulsion on the part of your husband, has there?"

"Him!" she ejaculated, turning to look at the meek little man sitting behind her. "I'd like to see him try to compulse me!"

Nature's Error.

From The Pittsburg Bulletin.

The Patron—My dear fellow, in this landscape you have made a two-weeks'-old moon hanging low over the Western hills at sunset. This is impossible in nature.

The Artist (loftily)—That's just where nature and I differ.

Silenced Him.

From The Philadelphia Record.

He—Girls make fools of themselves when they imitate man.

She—Naturally; if the imitation is good.

Information Wanted.

Inquiry to The Boston Transcript.

Is habitual lying a disease like kleptomania, and is there any name for it?

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION Square.—Well furnished newly decorated rooms; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Second-story rooms; southern exposure; superior table; references.

51 LEXINGTON AV.—Large handsomely furnished rooms; running water; with board; references.

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1.—PARLOR FLOOR.—Six light rooms; desirable club or bachelor quarters; will divide. 12 East 29th St.

1.—PARLOR FLOOR, ONE TO SIX LIGHT rooms; desirable club or bachelor quarters. 12 East 29th St.

33d ST., 30 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite; private bath, or separate; excellent location; references.

41st ST., 131 WEST, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, including parlor floor.

152 WEST 46th ST.—Small private family would like to rent large front room to gentleman; $6 weekly.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large front room; to gentleman; private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

Parties will leave New-York in Elegant Trains of Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars for **Los Angeles, San Diego, etc.,** by way of **Chicago, Kansas City, and Santa Fe and New-Orleans.** The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways and give the holders entire freedom on the Pacific Coast. They may be used returning on **Any Regular Train until July, 1896,** or with Parties under personal escort, with a **Choice of Three Different Routes.**
Tours to Florida, Nassau, Mexico, Europe, Japan, China, etc.
Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.

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31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Building, New-York.

Winter Resorts.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
AMONG THE PINES.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
Rates $21 per week and upward, according to size and location of rooms.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.

Mr. Harry H. Valentine will be at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., until Feb. 1st to attend to all engagements. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

LELAND'S
WINDSOR HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Remodeled and refitted.

Windsor Hotel, 5th Av., New-York, after May 1, 1896. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,
OPENS FEB. 6, 1896.
PAUL B. BODEN, Manager.
Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. PALMER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN. 10th SEASON.
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Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
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Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

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The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Dancing.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, LESLIE Rooms, 83d St. and Boulevard, (new building.)—Opening Feb. 8; classes forming. HARLEM SCHOOL, 80, 82 West 126th St.; see circular.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

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STEREOPTICON OPERATOR DESIRES ENgagements, moderate terms; has his own dissolving biunial, and 1,000 views and effects, colored and plain. OXY-HYDROGEN, 128 West 90th St., New-York.

PARTNER TO MANAGE OFFICE, MANUfacturing business, very profitable goods; splendid opening for young man; investment secured; only principals considered. Room 311, 123 Liberty St.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos.** STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 29th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last week but 2 of the Opera Season.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, first time this season of Massenet's Opera MANON.
Melba, Jean De Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 28, at Brooklyn Academy, Falstaff, with original N. Y. cast.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 29, joint appearance of Mme. Melba and Mme. Calvé in CARMEN. Calvé, Melba, Lubert, and Ancona.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 30, last time of TRISTAN und ISOLDE, (in German.) Nordica, Brema, Jean and Ed De Reszke, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Friday Evg., Jan. 31, Falstaff. Saville, Lola Beeth, Kitzu, and Scalchi, Cremonini, Campanari, Arimondi, and Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 1st, Mefistofele. Calvé, Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed De Reszke.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 1st, at pop. prices, Huguenots.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 2d, first time of Berlioz's DAMNATION OF FAUST. Nordica, Lubert, Castelmary, and Plancon. Entire chorus and orch. Conductor, Seidl.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 3, only performance of "Die Meistersinger." Lola Beeth, Bauermeister, Jean De Reszke, Plancon, Campanari, Daubigne, Carbone, and Ed De Reszke. Conductor, Seidl.
Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 B'way. Knabe Pianos used.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. Broadway, 44th St.
EVGS. 8:15. MUSIC HALL. MAT. SAT.
VIRGINIA ARAGON, QUEEN OF THE WIRE.
FANNY WENTWORTH, (THE FEMALE GROSSMITH.)
CARL HERTZ, ROYAL ILLUSIONIST.
25 OTHER VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS.
EVGS. 8:15. THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT.
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100TH SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE FEB. 17.
Concert Hall—PROMENADE CONCERTS
50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.
SUNDAY EVE., SCHEEL POPULAR CONCERT.
Feb. 3, JANE MAY in Musical Sketches.

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Prices, $2, $1.50, $1, 50c.
MONDAY EV'G, 8:15, (last time,)
TWO ESCUTCHEONS.
TUESDAY NIGHT, 8:15, FIRST TIME, MR. DALY'S NEW COMEDY,
THE COUNTESS GUCKI.
THE COUNTESS GUCKI. to-morrow night.
Miss REHAN as....Countess Gucki
Mr. LEWIS as The Court Counsellor
Mrs. GILBERT as.....Clementina
Miss NELSON as..............Lilli
Mr. STEVENS as General Suvatscheff
Mr. RICHMAN as Bruno Von Neuhoff
Mr. HERBERT as..Cousin Leopold
Countess Gucki Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

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The Benefit of the Doubt. "Pinero's magic pen. New-York has never listened to a more perfectly constructed piece. It is a triumph."—World. "The performance is a credit to the American stage. Best play in years."—Times. "Brilliant."—Herald. "One of the best plays seen in some time."—Mail and Express.
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Repertoire for this week.
To-night—La Dame aux Camelias, (CAMILLE.)
Tuesday Ev'g—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
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Thurs. Ev'g—La Dame aux Camelias (CAMILLE.)
Friday Ev'g—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Saturday Mat.—La Dame aux Camelias (Camille.)
Saturday Evening—FEDORA.
Reserved seats, $1, $2, and $3.
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PLUNKET GREENE.
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Old English, Irish, and Scotch Melodies and Wagner, Brahms, Jensen, and Handel songs.
Seats for four recitals, $5; single, $1.50; admission, $1, now at hall.

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THIRD CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, AT 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Seats and programmes at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on TUESDAY EVE., Jan. 28. Boxes can be had from 11 to 1 P. M. at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 19 West 56th St., 16 West 11th St., and of managers.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
Mlle. Marthe Marthy,
CHANTEUSE COMIQUE.
VAUDEVILLE. SPECIALTIES. NOVELTIES.

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THURS. EVE., JAN. 30,
JAMES T. POWERS. GENTLEMAN JOE.
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Performances half hourly daily and Sund. Ad. 25c.

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Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.
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N. Y. Herald says: "A Black Sheep" is a worthy successor to "A Trip to Chinatown."

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MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

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Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Sole Manager
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Enormous Success of CHIMMIE FADDEN

PALMER'S THEATRE. Last 2 Weeks.
Engagement of JOHN DREW, | The Comedy Triumph, THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.
Evenings 8:10 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

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LAST 2 WEEKS.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. | "Immense Go."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

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CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Matinée Sat. only. The Great Irish Play, MAVOURNEEN.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., near Lex. Av., 12 to 12.
25c. 50c. Stalls, bxs, $1, $1.50, $2.
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J. W. Ransone, Black Patti, Zullas; 40 others.

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20 HORSES THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Matinée Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8.

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MME. SANS GENE WITH KATHRYN KIDDER.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MONARCHS OF MINSTRELSY.
PRIMROSE AND WEST.

PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
BEST SEATS 20 AND 30 CENTS.

Garrick—To-night. 8:30. Saturday Matinée.
STUART ROBSON—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past.
Next week, Holland Bros., A Social Highwayman.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. [illegible]
"[illegible]"

SIGNERS ARE IN EARNEST

Republican Trimmers Must Take Some Positive Action.

A CHANCE TO VOTE IS DEMANDED

Whether Liquor May Be Sold on Sunday, it Is Declared, Should Be Decided in Each City.

RETALIATION TO FOLLOW INACTION

Hypocritical Country Districts May Be Compelled, Through Their Pockets, to Grant the City's Demand.

The formidable petition asking the Legislature to pass a law under which cities of the first class may vote at a special election upon the subject of the sale of liquor on Sunday under proper restrictions has received 115,000 signatures, and will soon be ready for presentation at Albany by the German-American Citizens' Union, which has it in charge.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held Wednesday in the office of Gustav H. Schwab, and the delegation to take charge of the presentation will then be selected.

As the petition is a thoroughly representative one, the members of the delegation are to be also thoroughly representative of the popular sentiment of New-York City. The delegation will include clergymen and laymen.

The signatures prove that the movement is a popular one, and not in any sense one of the brewers, distillers, or saloon keepers.

It is felt by those who have been active in the work of getting up this monster petition that both its size and representative character cannot fail to secure for it the dignified and proper attention at Albany that it deserves, and that "Boss" Platt and his hypocritical henchmen must also note with alarm the warning it so loudly sounds.

SUBTERFUGES WILL NOT ANSWER.

Legislature Must Take Action, Says Dr. Anderson.

Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, a representative German-American, declined in 1894 the nomination for Coroner, which Dr. Emil W. Hoeber received, and more recently was urged on Mayor Strong for the office of Commissioner of Charities.

His social and professional standing is such as to attract importance to his views on the excise question and the political subterfuges and shirking of responsibility which characterizes the efforts of Mr. Platt's legislators to hold the country vote and placate those who clamor for an amendment to the excise law or an opportunity to vote on local option.

"The removal of Commissioner Roosevelt," he said last evening, "because he enforces the existing excise law fearlessly and without discrimination, would be a cowardly political expedient, and a confession that he is dreaded because he is honest and cannot be counted on to help the Platt people out of a dilemma by stultifying himself.

"Right here, I will say that I am with Mr. Roosevelt for his respect for his oath of office, although I am free to say that he would have more friends had he not complicated the enforcement of the excise law with the vigorous enforcement of many aggravating, petty laws bearing on the Sabbath question.

"His attitude on the excise law commands admiration, while the vitalizing of laws which harassed small storekeepers, delicatessen people, flower vendors, and so forth, made him more enemies than was necessary, and helped along a public sentiment that was unreasoning.

"The manly, straightforward course for the Legislature would be to simply change the law to a more liberal basis, but in order to satisfy our people, who always bow to the will of the majority, I would prefer that an opportunity be given to vote on local option.

"And this without regard to Mr. Platt's rural constituents or to placating the liquor interest in centres of population, but to justify a popular belief that a fair law should not operate for or against any political party.

"To oust Mr. Roosevelt because he has obeyed the dictates of conscience in enforcing the excise law as he found it on the statute books would be to put a premium on 'interpretation' and maladministration.

"Of course, public opinion as to the course of the Police Commissioners is largely swayed by resentment because of the enforcement of other laws which hardly amount to side issues, and which could perhaps have been allowed to remain in abeyance until the determination of the excise issue.

"A question worthy of consideration at this moment is whether prohibition is not as much of an evil, considered in its relation to business, as it is a benefit, considered in its relation to public morality.

"Take Kansas, for instance. With prohibition came a stagnation in business which will last until prohibition is abandoned for some more rational way of controlling the drinking classes. It is too much of a paternal measure for Americans to endure. Kansas, since it became a prohibition State, has lost nearly a million of population.

"As to local option, there should be a general law with provisions for Sunday trading, but the question of adopting such provisions should be left to the voters. A personal opinion is that the saloon should open at 1 P. M. and close at midnight on Sunday, because the poor man dines at 1 o'clock and wants his pint of beer, and those who visit on the holiday like a glass of beer before they go to bed.

"I would say higher license rather than high license, but not too high—say $500—but do not crowd the poor man out. Give a year's delay from the time of the passage of the act to enable him to prepare for the outlay.

"Not a cent, however, to the State to be used underhandedly to help along close corporation politics or otherwise. Let the money go to such funds as the pension treasuries of the Police and Fire Departments.

Retaliation Plans Arranged For.

"Haven't heard of any plan of retaliation, eh? Well, it's almost an open secret now, and I'll tell something about it, omitting names—for the present.

"In case the Legislature adopts a policy of false dealing and pusillanimity in catering with the right hand to the rural vote and to the city and German vote with the left, and comes back to the old side-door system yet in vogue in Brooklyn, and affords no honest relief, there is a plan to punish those who send legislators from Platt 'strongholds.'

"It will take the form of a boycott. We can establish the districts that are responsible for the policy of carrying water on both shoulders throughout the State, and we shall show our resentment systematically. The plans have taken definite shape.

"Not a brewer will buy a pound of hops or a bushel of grain in such districts. There will be a strict boycott on every kind of produce raised by these Platt adherents and henchmen, and care will be taken that not a dollar of our money goes into their pockets.

"The boycott will soon extend to Summer boarders. We can influence thousands who hitherto have summered or taken their vacations in their 'strongholds.' The whole plan will be given full publicity in time—if it becomes necessary. It will be a complete and effective policy of retaliation.

"We want a new law that will not need to be interpreted, and no return to non-enforcement and side-door toleration, and will be satisfied with no evasive compromise."

PLEDGES SHOULD BE KEPT.

Theodore Sutro Indorses Enforcement of Law Although Obnoxious.

Theodore Sutro, lawyer, who was appointed Tax Commissioner by Mayor Strong, and who is closely identified with German-American interests and the State Democracy, closely studied the excise question early in 1894, and is keenly interested now in the scheme of the adherents of the Tioga chieftain to thimblerig both the rural voters and those who demand an adequate measure of legislation.

"Even with a liberal excise law," he said yesterday, "we want men as conscientious as any of the present Police Commissioners to see that it is properly enforced. But we want a law, and the people want to live up to it.

"Not a law that will hoodwink one set of voters and please others through the old 'winking' system.

"I ought to say right here that I do not care to take a position in which I may be criticised as a public officer ventilating his ideas, so I must be understood as speaking rather for that class of the community with which I am identified than for myself. I believe that what I say as a summary of opinions is correct, and represents the views of that class.

"I have not closely studied the Raines bill, but as I understand it, it certainly evades the Sunday question. I consider it so far as I have light, unjust. If my conception of it is correct, it gives to any one able to pay the high license, a sort of monopoly privilege, without proper scrutiny as to character—an all important element in regulating the liquor traffic. If this does not mean that the field is open to any characterless person with money, I am wrong in my estimate of its scope.

"Now, such men are favored to the detriment of the less fortunate, but more honest persons whose livelihood is in a less harmful field, that of selling beer and wine, in fact, the selling of strong liquor, a largely profitable business, would be monopolized by the men with long purses.

"My idea of an excise law is one for the State which establishes uniform restrictions both as to the manner of conducting the traffic on Sunday, and the hours between which places of sale may be open, and then giving the centres of population the option by public vote, to adopt the Sunday opening feature. In other words, to make the Sunday opening clause facultative, not mandatory, and certainly not to be evaded by interpretation. We want no law which would be a return to the old side-door system of tolerance.

Enforcing the Laws an Offense.

"I have no absolute knowledge that the Platt Republicans aim at ousting any or all of the present Police Commissioners, but, assuming this to be the case, it would be a fair inference that the Police Commissioners have offended by enforcing the laws on the statute books.

"It being evident that the dominant political party in the State wishes to have the favor both of the rural voters and the city voters, and what is called the German element, and bearing in mind that the Raines bill fulfills in no way the ante-election promises of relief made last year, it seems fair to assume that the expedient of a return to the old régime of winking at non-enforcement is part of the Platt programme.

"Such a course cannot be too strongly reprehended as an outrage on good government, the ethics of wholesome civic life, and justice. To end such a condition of municipal maladministration the lines of the reform campaign of 1894 are drawn.

"This is not a question of individuals at all; it is one of pledges and principles of honest municipal government for which the fight was made in 1894, and what the voters were led to believe last year.

"A summary of my views in part on the subject of excise was drawn up by me in the Summer of 1894, and I quote these extracts:

"While we believe that the sanctity of the Sabbath should be maintained in the interest of religion, and of public morality and health, though not from labor, we also think that the sentiments of that very large proportion of the population of this city who believe in and are entitled to harmless recreation on that day should be respected. We are therefore in favor of repealing the existing extreme Sunday laws, including the onerous Sunday features of the present excise law, which, as long as they remain on the statute books, are only a weapon for oppression or corruption—for oppression if literally enforced; for corruption if partially enforced as disclosed by the investigations of the Lexow committee.

"We demand laws and shall not indorse or vote for any legislative candidates who will not agree to use their utmost endeavors to enact laws which will permit the opening of such places for the sale of such articles of food and drink on Sunday as will conduce to the comfort and harmless recreation of our citizens, even though such sale may not be classed technically as a work of necessity or charity. Such authorized sales to include those of beers or wines on Sunday from the hours of 1 P. M. to midnight, under proper restrictions, as for example, by permitting access thereto only through side doors, so as to prevent them from becoming offensive to churchgoers; the citizens of New-York to determine by a special vote, to be provided for in the act, whether or not they desire to adopt the Sunday-opening features of such new laws.

Legislators Should Keep Their Pledges

"If such relief does not come from the legislators they will, in my opinion, have been false to their pledges and to the implied understanding through which they obtained the suffrages of many in large municipalities, especially New-York, in the last campaign.

"Mayor Strong's position. I think he approves of the present administration of the excise law by the Police Commissioners while he hopes for legislation that will be fair, broad, and unequivocal."

PETITION MUST BE CONSIDERED.

Do Not Wish the Police Board Changed, Says Mr. Oppenheimer.

Moses Oppenheimer, the energetic Secretary of the German-American Citizens' Union Monster Petition Committee, did not even allow Sunday to pass without doing something for the cause.

The petition is now being mounted on its little four-wheeled wagon, from which it will be reeled off in lengths of fifty feet when presented to the Legislature at Albany. Mr. Oppenheimer had sole charge and direction of the canvass for signatures, and is only sorry that it was deemed necessary to close the enormous list while the mail still continued to bring in names by the dozen.

He is firm in his belief that the size of the petition as well as the representative character of its signatures will enforce recognition at Albany, which Mr. Platt and his subservient legislative followers will be compelled to take into consideration.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Oppenheimer showed plainly that if the petition is ignored retribution at the polls surely awaits Mr. Platt's henchmen.

Will Defeat the Republican Party.

"The experience of the Republican Party in Iowa," he said, "may be recalled in this connection. The State of Iowa had been a secure Republican State for more than twenty-five years until the Republicans forced upon an unwilling constituency a prohibition law. The result of this legislation was that a large number of the voters, being unable to obtain relief in any other way, defeated twice in succession the Republican State ticket and placed the Democratic Party in control.

"It was only after the administration of that severe lesson that the Republican Party in the State of Iowa changed front and heeded the express wishes of the people.

"New-York State has always been more doubtful by far than Iowa. The Republican Party will make a very serious blunder if it relies upon the large majority it obtained at the last election.

"The population of the large cities of the State is far too intelligent to submit tamely to coercive measures without taking such action at the polls as will punish the party that refuses to heed its lawful requests.

"The right of petition in any free Government is second in importance only to that of the franchise. The citizens pray for relief, and, if they do not get it, they still have one last refuge—the ballot.

"Neither Thomas C. Platt nor Gov. Morton should overlook that significant fact.

"Let me emphasize once more," added the Secretary, "that this petition movement of ours is neither a movement of brewers, of distillers, or of saloon keepers, but of public-spirited citizens of the highest standing in the community. The names of the men on the Executive Committee are sufficient to prove that assertion.

"We do not seek relief by a change of the personnel of the Police Board, but by a change of the law. It is not our desire to establish again all the hateful conditions for wholesale corruption and blackmail, but to remove them as far as legislative action will permit."

DETERMINE IT BY BALLOT.

Give All a Chance to Make Their Wishes Known, Says Mr. Knauth.

The treasurer of the petition movement, Percival Knauth, who is also a member of the Executive Committee and has been a very zealous worker in its behalf, talked yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the situation.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the enormous size of this petition is bound to have its effect at Albany. It is too significant to treat lightly. It represents not only the Germans, but every class in the community. It was thought by some, when the petition was started, that it would be signed chiefly by Germans. This, however, has not proved to be the case. It is to lead off with the names of four ex-Mayors of New-York City and then, after numerous names of Federal and municipal officials, come hundreds of leading merchants and business houses, and finally the rank and file of workers and reputable citizens from every class in the community.

"They are all good, respectable signatures—and each signature means a vote.

"It is a pity, none the less, that the petition could not have been made even larger than it is. It would not have been impossible to get as many as 500,000 names, in my belief, for 115,000 is not such a very large number, when one considers it in connection with the population of the City of New-York.

"The proposition to submit this vexed question to a special vote is an eminently fair one. It is perfectly American and proper that such a question should be fairly determined by vote. It is absolutely fair. At the same time, I am not sure, myself, whether the election will result in a liberalization of the Sunday law, or whether it will be found that the majority of the people are in favor of a dry Sunday.

"The church element is very strong and must not be forgotten. The old cry will be raised that our American Sabbath is to be desecrated and destroyed, and that the shocking Continental Sunday is to be introduced.

"The Germans, at the last election, placed themselves in a humiliating position by voting for Tammany Hall. They are good citizens, and it is to redeem themselves that they want this Sunday question to be decided by a special vote.

"Whatever way the majority may decide, the issue will be a fair one, and a square one. Hundreds, yes, thousands of Germans in this city think they are being tyrannized over by a majority of fanatical Puritans. We must not underrate the tremendous vote that only comes out on the occasion of a special election.

"The representative character of this giant petition I think will ensure for it dignified and proper recognition."

"BLIND PIGS" AND "SPEAK EASYS."

Things Sure to be Prevalent if the Raines Bill Shall Pass.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Raines license bill has been called "a bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of the 'speak easy' and the 'blind pig.'"

The "speak easy" is the institution which thrives to its greatest extent in Pennsylvania towns. It was originally a place where liquor was sold without license. By extending the definition of the word it has come into use to designate any place which is selling liquor in violation of any law.

The same thing is called in Minnesota a "blind pig." Originally the term "blind pig" was confined to the City of Minneapolis. That city prohibits by one if its city ordinances the granting of any liquor license except within certain prescribed boundaries, chiefly in the business portion of the city. Saloons opened outside of these boundary lines, unlicensed, were called "blind pigs." The high-license law adopted in Minnesota several years ago resulted in the starting up of unlicensed saloons in many parts of the State, and the herd of "blind pigs" has spread all over the State.

The Raines bill provides for conditions similar to those under which the Pennsylvania and Minnesota methods of violating law have grown up.

If the Republican boss could drive Commissioner Roosevelt out of the Police Board, and establish a man there who would allow the "side door" to swing again, even under the existing law, there would be less of hypocrisy and deceit in the liquor business than under the proposed Raines bill. The bill is designed to create such a state of things as would bring wholesale violations of the law not only in the side-door system, but in the selling without license. If the experiences of Philadelphia and Minnesota are repeated in this State, as soon as the proposed high-licenses shall become effective in the cities the incentive to sell without licenses will exist as it does not now, and never has existed in this State.

Coupled with this added incentive to violate law, what is the force for checking and detecting violations?

The Raines bill provides for fifteen confidential special agents, to whom are given autocratic powers. Fifteen confidential agents would have a lively time keeping track of the "blind pigs," or "speak easys," which exist in this State to-day.

There are fifteen or sixteen saloons in the single town of Wellsville in Allegany County which are violating the law. What would those fifteen confidential agents amount to in detecting unlicensed places in New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Syracuse, and Rochester?

Of course, the bill could be amended to increase the number of these confidential inspectors. Nothing would suit the machine better than that. It would increase the patronage, and make it more powerful in the political work for which it is created.

The claim has been made that the Raines bill is designed to "take the saloon out of politics." It contains, among other things, a clause which will make it possible to throw the saloon into politics at every election, and make it far more influential than it is under the existing law.

On petition of fifty citizens the question of the granting of any license may be submitted to a yes and no vote of the electors in every town, village, and city by wards. If the method of enforcement of existing "no license" rules, which now prevails in the town of Wellsville should prevail all over the State, the country would be dotted with "blind pigs," which would contribute nothing to the State Treasury.

It is likely that in almost any ward of New-York City, Brooklyn, or Buffalo the requisite number of signers could be secured every year to bring the question before the people. Would the saloon be out of politics under that supposition?

If Roosevelt must go from the Police Board, and the Raines bill be passed, as the original cowardly plot contemplated, will the machine which concocted the plot extend to the cities the same right to determine under what conditions they will sell liquor which it extends to them to determine whether they will sell at all?

That was not the original intention. It was the intention to force on the cities the ideas of the country. That the cities have conditions and demands which are as far different from those of the country towns as the east is from the west, may be known to some of the legislators, but not to their constituents, as a rule. It is a cowardly fear that the Republican Party will lose the votes of the farmers that will prevent, if anything shall do so, the granting of local option in this matter, and then the country legislator will put on his highly moral face and go to his village, where the "blind pig" fattens on the wages of the hired men.

MR. ROOSEVELT DOES HIS DUTY.

Benjamin Oppenheimer Says He Should Be Sustained in His Course.

Benjamin Oppenheimer, President of the Patriotic Republican League and the anti-Platt leader of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, in denouncing the plot of the Platt men to oust President Roosevelt, said yesterday:

"President Roosevelt and his colleagues of the Police Board are bound by their oath of office to honestly, faithfully, and impartially enforce all laws as they find them on the statute books.

"Their powers and duties are executive and not legislative, and they have no right to say that this or that law is bad, unjust, or does not meet their approval, and therefore abstain from the enforcement of the same.

"The Legislature alone has the right to nullify a law by repealing it, and any law which the Legislature does not regard bad enough to repeal is good enough to be enforced.

"Commissioner Roosevelt is an able, honest, courageous, independent public official, and as he and his fellow-members of the Police Board have done their duty, the people of this city ought to stand by and fight for them. Any attempt to get rid of Roosevelt because he has done his duty and valued the sancity of his oath of office ought to result in such an uprising of the people as will never be forgotten by selfish and unscrupulous politicians."

SPEEDWAY REPORT TO-DAY

Experts, It Is Expected, Will Decide in Favor of the Contractors.

THE CITY MAY LOSE OVER $150,000

Fault, It Is Said, Found in Specifications Which Contractors Simply Followed — What Park Commissioners Say.

A decision against the city in the speedway dispute is expected in the report of the three experts, James J. Crouse, Prof. Burr of Columbia College, and Theodore Cooper, who were appointed by the Park Board to hear the claims of the contractors and engineers.

The Board of Experts has completed its labors and is now ready to report. It is expected that the document will be filed with the Park Commissioners to-day or to-morrow.

The experts have fully examined the places on the southern end of the speedway, where the work has settled and become very faulty. They have taken testimony, and while they refuse to make any statement before they make their formal report, it is said on the best of authority that they have found the specifications were faulty and that the contractor followed them.

The decision will be very important, as it will involve from $150,000 to $200,000.

Smith Ely of the Park Board was interviewed last evening by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said he did not know what side of the controversy would be taken by the report of the three experts.

"I met Mr. Crouse last night," he said, "and he told me that the report was prepared and would be made to-morrow. He says there are about 4,000 words in it, and that it will thoroughly discuss the whole matter.

"However, he did not tell me what reports would be made as to the responsibility for defective work on the south end.

"It seems to me that in their anxiety to keep the speedway out of Central Park the very worst place in the city was selected for the site. I believe it would have been possible to construct a speedway in some other part of the city that would have given more satisfaction.

"Mr. Crouse told me that the work on the north end was very satisfactory, and that some little work would remedy all the defects there. He said the chief trouble was on the south end of the work and that here it was very serious. He said a great deal of work would be necessary in order to place this in a satisfactory condition.

"I have not given the work any expert attention; but have gone along the place on the south end, where the worst trouble has occurred. Here is shown the disadvantages of the location. It was necessary to fill in a morass and put in piles and masonry. Since this was built there has been a shifting underneath, and the speedway has settled over two feet out of line in some places.

"The engineers says this is the fault of the contractor, James D. Leary, but Mr. Leary says he put in what the specifications called for.

"It is not impossible that the piles called for in the specifications did not reach hardpan. The difficulty comes in the fact that so much of the way is under water. That was the reason we were compelled to call in the experts.

"In some of the masonry over the intersecting roads I noticed some breaches that showed a considerable shifting. The fault here, of course, is also in dispute.

"There are several hundred thousand dollars involved in the determination of responsibility.

"The question, of course, is one with two sides. The experts, I understand, have taken the testimony of both sides. I hope they will make a clear decision as to the responsibility, so that there will be no further cause for dispute."

President S. V. R. Cruger of the Park Board said that he had heard nothing about the report, although he understood a week ago that it would be ready to-day.

ROW IN A LABOR UNION MEETING

Delegates Persist in Inquiring What the Workingwomen's Society Is, and What It Represents.

A delegation from the Social Reform Club which the Central Labor Union has been expecting two weeks, to hear its report on the condition of saleswomen in dry-goods stores, called yesterday on that body. A delegation from the Workingwomen's Society, which has complained that the saleswomen were not properly treated, and which is urging the Legislature to pass a law placing mercantile establishments under the jurisdiction of the State Factory Inspectors, also called.

The delegations were headed by J. B. Reynolds, the chief worker of the University Settlement, and Miss Alice E. Woodbridge, Secretary of the Workingwomen's Society.

Mr. Reynolds said he had read the newspaper reports of visits of the Central Labor Union Committee to the dry-goods stores. From the reports he inferred that the Union was not in favor of the Mercantile Employment bill. Yet the reports might not represent what had taken place.

In view of the report of the Central Labor Union as to the conditions of the dry-goods stores there might have been better conditions than existed a year ago. He recommended that the bill proposed by the Reinhard Committee should be adopted. He also thought the Central Labor Union should ask that the Factory Inspectors and not the Inspectors of the Board of Health be appointed to inspect the stores.

James C. Edwards, delegate from the Hexagon Labor Club, who has been asking what the Workingwomen's Society was, remarked that he had asked that question twice before, and now asked it again. Would Mr. Reynolds tell?

"Take your seat," the Chairman ordered.

"I won't take my seat. I have a right to know," replied Edwards, but he sat down.

The next speaker was Charles F. Wingate. His remarks were similar to those of Mr. Reynolds, but neither of them undertook to contradict the reports of the committee of the Central Labor Union as to the good sanitary conditions in the dry goods stores, and as to the good treatment of the girls there.

Miss Woodbridge made a brief speech, urging the Central Labor Union to ask that the Factory Inspectors should be empowered to inspect dry goods stores.

Delegate Edwards again asked what was the Workingwomen's Society.

"It is foreign to the subject," the Chairman remarked.

"It is not. I have been led into traps before, and so have we all, but this kind of business must be stopped," Edwards retorted.

The Chairman replied warmly that he laid no traps for any one, and the visitors had been allowed the privilege of the floor.

"I have a right to know the status of the Reform Club and the Workingwomen's Society," Edwards insisted.

The Chair hammered for order.

Delegate Farley said he was not present when the delegations were announced. He was opposed to such delegations, especially the Workingwomen's Society.

Delegate Bogert, of Typographical Union No. 6 said the Workingwomen's Society met once a fortnight at 812 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Several delegates asked what the Workingwomen's Society represented.

Delegate Lloyd said it was late in the day to ask what the society was. He had no doubt it was more substantial and legitimate than many societies that were looking for recognition.

Delegate Hoadley of the electrical workers suggested that the matter be left over until the Central Labor Union Committee made its final report.

Delegate Farley jumped up, saying: "No funny business; I saw some one winking."

Delegate O'Connell said the Workingwomen's Society had snubbed the Central Labor Union Committee.

Delegate Winston of the committee that investigated the dry goods stores, said he was willing to give the women all the opportunities they wanted, "but," he added, "I don't want them to ride over us rough shod."

Finally it was decided that the Central Labor Union should indorse nothing further until its own committee had made its final report.

John McLuckie, ex-Mayor of Homestead, Penn., called on the Central Labor Union. He said he wanted the union to urge the United States Senate to investigate the defective armor plate for the United States Navy supplied by Carnegie & Co. The meeting appointed a committee to co-operate with him, and gave him $50, as it had been told he was without money.

AN ELDER AND FOUR DEACONS ORDAINED

The Rev. James G. Patterson Preaches on Presbyterian Government.

One Elder and four Deacons were ordained at the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Second Avenue, yesterday morning. John Horrower was installed as Elder, and William Bossler, William J. Smith, William Soutar, and Robert Watson as Deacons. The Rev. James G. Patterson, the pastor, preached a sermon upon "Presbyterian Church Government."

Dr. Patterson said in part:

"The visible Church is not something made by man and dedicated to God as you would dedicate a building to His worship, but is something made by God and granted to man. Its official stations and the officers to fill those stations are both gifts of Christ to fill His Church. It is under laws and ordinances to a government not of its own creation, but which come to it from above, and are imposed by a divine Lawgiver.

"In the divine founding of the Christian Church under the Gospel, God has had one single end in view, namely, the practical efficacy of His Church as the instrument and aid of salvation among men.

"While as Presbyterians we hold all branches of the Evangelical Church in bonds of common brotherhood, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship in recognition of their Christian character, yet for Presbyterianism as to faith, polity, worship, and methods of official administration, we claim the Apostolic Church as our divine model, and we hold ourselves in readiness to show from Scripture and history that our Church approaches more nearly to be a successor in matters of her faith and polity to the Apostolic model than any other branch of the modern Christian Churches."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The dance arranged by Perry Belmont will be given to-night. About three hundred and fifty cards have been sent out. Being an opera night, it will undoubtedly prove a late affair, as the majority of those invited have boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House. The front drawing room, which is in terra cotta; the rear salon, in pale blue satin, and the front hall, which is equally exquisitely decorated, will be used for dancing. The De Barrios mansion, in Fifth Avenue, which Mr. Belmont is occupying, is very spacious and quite the place for an affair of this sort. Mr. Belmont's sister-in-law, Mrs. August Belmont, will receive the guests. The drawing rooms will be elaborately decorated with posies and palms, and there will be music by two orchestras, and an elaborate supper.

—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander have cards out for a dinner Wednesday evening, when there will be twenty-four guests. They also have cards out for a dinner Wednesday, Feb. 5, and Monday, Feb. 10. On these occasions the drawing rooms and the dining room of the Rhinelander town house, 32 East Thirty-ninth Street, will be exquisitely decorated with American Beauty roses and palms.

—Mrs. William Parker Colgate of 305 Manhattan Avenue will be "at home" to her friends on Jan. 27 and on Feb. 7, from 4 to 7 o'clock. She will be assisted in receiving by Miss Florence Reeves, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. J. E. Wright, and by her daughter, Miss Colgate.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have invited friends to dine with them on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, who will accompany them later to the second Assembly Ball at the Waldorf.

—Mr. Howland Pell gives the Badminton Governors' Club dinner at his residence, 438 Madison Avenue, this week. Amory S. Carhart, who was to have been host on this occasion, has deferred the pleasure of entertaining his friends until later on.

—Mrs. Joseph T. Low's big dancing class of young people meets next Saturday night, and then there will be but one more cotillion, and that on the night of Feb. 8. The list of patronesses of Mrs. Low's class includes Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest.

—The wedding of Miss Louise Lauferty and Edward Lincoln Zellick of Buffalo will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at noon, at Sherry's. Immediately after the ceremony a bridal breakfast will be served. Miss Lauferty is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lauferty of 27 West Ninety-fifth Street.

—The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will take place Feb. 6 at the town house of Mrs. George B. Post, 11 West Twenty-first Street.

—Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, who is a most charitably inclined woman, will throw open her town house, 695 Fifth Avenue, Saturday afternoon of this week for a "cake sale," arranged by the members of the Cribside Committee. Mrs. Bryce Gray, Jr., is President of the Cribside, and among the other women of prominence interested in this most worthy charity are Miss Morgan, Miss Barker, Miss Edna Barger, Miss Kittie Babcock, Miss Nettie Adee, Miss Louise Baldwin, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, Miss Ethel Wickham, and others.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ward H. Lawrence and the Misses Lawrence, who have been in Europe for four months, will sail for New-York from Liverpool the middle of February.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Voorhies, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Voorhies of East Fifty-seventh Street and granddaughter of the late Charles Thorne Voorhies, to Thomas P. Barnes of Brooklyn. The wedding will take place early next Spring. Miss Voorhies is at present in London, where she is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Le Moyne Roberts.

—Mrs. Charles J. Jones, Miss Jones, and Miss Florence Jones will sail for Europe the middle of next month. They are going to London to attend the marriage of Miss Mae Le Roy Jones, a niece of the late Charles J. Jones, to Henry T. Townsend of London. After the wedding Mrs. Jones and the Misses Jones will spend two months in traveling about the Continent.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Marie Barton, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Walter Fremont Barton of Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, to John H. T. Pratt of New-York.

PATRIARCH.

To Oppose the Raines Bill.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Jan. 26.—The liquor dealers of Richmond County are organizing to oppose the excise bill now before the Legislature. Meetings will be held at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon in Credo's Hall, Stapleton, and this evening at Bachmann's pavilion, Clifton. There will also be meetings to-morrow and Wednesday.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GREAT WINTER SALE.

In making our inventory, we find many fine articles of furniture which were not finished for Christmas. Even the manufacturing price we have now greatly reduced, as all our space must be had to show properly the new samples soon to be ready. If there is any money left after holiday expenses, it will bring double value with us.

First choice belongs to prompt buyers.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Fashion says, "boys' dress suits should be modeled after men's."

Perhaps you don't agree with Fashion, for there's nothing more jaunty than an "Eton," as a boy's dress suit.

$16 and $18 was the price; now it's $5—silk-lined coats $1 more.

Both short and long trousers.

ALL AT OUR 32D ST. STORE.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

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AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,

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MAY BE THE KERNOCHAN ROBBER

Additional Testimony Secured Against Anderson—Said Also to Have Robbed the Oakes House.

The police now believe that they have sufficient evidence to convict the man known as Andrew J. Anderson, who was arrested Jan. 20 on suspicion of having been connected with the robberies of the houses of T. F. Oakes, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Mamaroneck, and J. L. Kernochan, at Hempstead, L. I. A considerable part of the stolen goods has been recovered.

Anderson was arrested as the result of a search through the Bowery pawnshops. Some of the goods were found, and Anderson was described as the man from whom the property had come, and he was arrested. He was remanded as a suspicious person in the Centre Street Police Court, and an effort was made to find further evidence.

His trunks were traced to a storage room, and were found to contain a considerable part of the property in a form to be identified, besides about seventy ounces of melted silver, and the apparatus used in melting it down.

Some of the property which was identified by James L. Kernochan bore the monogram "J. L. K." Besides this property and that recognized as part of Mr. Oakes's there is yet a considerable amount of unidentified property. One piece, which it is expected will be claimed, is marked "Polo, Meadowbrook, Sept., 1893."

When Anderson learned of the seizure and identification of the stolen property he became more communicative and admitted having been connected with the Oakes and Kernochan and other robberies. He told the police that part of the property was hidden in the woods at Hempstead, and drew diagrams of its location. Carefully carrying these plans policemen went to the neighborhood of the Kernochan house and discovered—an empty apollinaris bottle.

A second trip was made, this time Anderson being taken as a guide, but with no better results. Anderson then came to the conclusion that his confederates must have learned of his arrest and gone off with the property.

Anderson was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and again remanded for an examination to-day. The police are still looking for his confederates and the owners of the unidentified property.

THREE COLORED THIEVES CAUGHT.

They Are the Burglars at Whom Monroe Stern Fired Twice.

Three colored men, who robbed the house of Mr. Jacob Stern, at 167 West Sixty-fourth Street, Jan. 14, and were fired on by Mr. Stern's son, who caught them at their work, have been captured by the police. A confession has been obtained from one of them.

The thieves are Robert Stevens, 200 West Thirty-seventh Street; Isaac Fairchild, 420 West Forty-ninth Street, and William B. Johnson, 253 West Forty-seventh Street. The penitent member of the gang is Johnson. Mr. Stern's house has been robbed twice within the past month. On the second occasion it was entered during the night by two young men, who were afterward arrested and the property recovered.

In this case Mr. Stern's house was entered by the basement door while the family were at dinner. One of the thieves made off with three overcoats, which he took from the hall, and the other went up stairs. He was seen by Monroe Stern, and jumped from the second-story window, escaping unharmed, although Mr. Stern fired at him twice.

The police were notified, and Stevens and Fairchild were arrested a few nights later. In the possession of the latter was found a pawn ticket for one of the overcoats. The implicated Johnson, who was arrested Saturday night, and both the other overcoats were recovered.

The three men were arraigned yesterday, and Johnson made a full confession. He declared that Fairchild had induced him to enter the plan to rob the Stern house.

WANT IRISH-AMERICANS RELEASED

Resolution Adopted by the Municipal Council Last Evening.

A meeting of the Municipal Council of the Irish National Alliance was held last night at Cody's Hall, Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to consult as to the best means of raising a fund to support the families of the Irish political prisoners. The following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The continued imprisonment in British dungeons in England and Ireland of the Irish and Irish-American political prisoners is brutal, barbarous, and unjustifiable; that the Municipal Council of the Irish National Alliance, representing the various councils of the organization in this city, cordially approves of the mission to this country of James F. Egan, on behalf of the prisoners and their suffering families; be it

Resolved, That we pledge the unhesitating support of the alliance, both moral and material, to the movement in favor of their release, and call upon every council to send delegates to the preliminary amnesty meeting to be held to-morrow evening, and by every means to assist in ending the unwarrantable punishment of our fellow-citizens and friends.

The Chairman said there were still in prison in England five American citizens, who were convicted in London in 1883 of treason and felony, and sentenced to serve a life imprisonment in the Portland Convict Prison. They are Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Albert George Whitehead, Henry Hammond Wilson, Timothy Featherstone, and Harry Burton. All of these men have become physical wrecks, while Dr. Gallagher, Whitehead, and Featherstone have become insane.

CARPETS

At Remnant Prices,

Prior to Our Annual Inventory Feb. 1. Broken lots, single pieces, and patterns of every grade (we do not intend duplicating). Some we have made up into

RUGS, with borders, in all sizes, suitable for any kind of room. (Bring size of room.)

Also Oil Cloths, Plain and Inlaid Linoleums.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The forty-third anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York will be held in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, this evening, at 8:15 o'clock. Speakers: The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church.

—James Smith of 413 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, did not go to bed till 5 o'clock yesterday morning. When his family went to wake him at 5 o'clock in the afternoon he was found unconscious from escaping gas. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital where he is said to be in a critical condition.

—Arthur Milton, 265 Chrystie Street, was arrested yesterday as a suspicious character while hanging around Grand Street saloons. In his pocket was found a bottle of what is thought to be "knock-out drops," and Magistrate Kudlich, in the Essex Market Police Court, held him until the stuff could be analyzed.

—As Theodore Schultz, who has a photograph gallery at 17 Chatham Square, was going to his gallery yesterday afternoon, he found the body of an unknown man in the hallway. The body was apparently that of a laborer, about thirty-five years old.

—Joseph Thompson, 846 East Eighty-fourth Street, and John Wood, 1,632 Second Avenue, were arrested yesterday charged with having stolen Vincent Tolozvio's horse as he was leading the animal from the stable.

—Mrs. Julia Tracey, whose husband is under arrest at the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station charged with having abused her so that now she is in a critical condition, was said to be very low last night.

Brooklyn.

—Patrick Reilly, eleven years old, of Smith and Ninth Streets, while visiting his aunt at 218 Twentieth Street Saturday afternoon was attacked and bitten by three dogs. The wounds were dressed by a surgeon, and the three dogs were killed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

—Henry Pitman, fifty-three years old, of 757 Herkimer Street, who had been missing since Wednesday last, committed suicide by hanging himself in the stable of Arthur Taylor, on McDonough Street near Stuyvesant Avenue. His body was found Saturday night.

—Henry Greenfield, forty-four years old, of 85 Bergen Street was arrested early yesterday morning at Fulton Street and Elm Place with a quantity of clothing in his possession. The clothing was valued at $40. He was locked up on the charge of larceny.

—Henry Parker, forty-seven years old, of 191 Cornelia Street, a collector for H. V. Monahan, a furniture dealer at 505 Fifth Avenue, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of having collected and appropriated to his own use $400.

—Mrs. Annie Schonberg, forty-six years old, of 61 Christopher Street committed suicide by hanging herself in her bedroom yesterday afternoon. She was discovered by her daughter Bertha. She had been ill for some months.

—A dinner will be given to Charles O'Connor Hennessy at the Hotel St. George Wednesday evening in recognition of his services to the committee of fifty that had charge of Edward M. Grout's campaign last Fall.

—A reception will be given to Mayor Wurster by the Federal Republican Club at its headquarters, 341 Union Street, this evening.

—Gen. O. O. Howard will deliver a lecture in Plymouth Church to-night on "Sherman's March to the Sea."

—The Montauk Club will give a dinner to Mayor Wurster and his Cabinet Saturday evening, Feb. 8.

—The Emerald Association will hold its annual ball at the Academy of Music Wednesday.

—The Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club will meet this evening.

—The Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The Levi P. Morton Club, recently organized at Union Course, has elected the following officers: President—George Josiah; Vice President—August Schreyer; Second Vice President—William Pfeiffer; Secretary—H. Kahl; Corresponding Secretary—L. Nevins; Treasurer—J. C. A. Wilburn; Sergeant at Arms—F. Hill.

—St. Patrick's Alliance of Jamaica has elected the following officers: President—William H. Farrell; Vice President—Edward H. Riley; Financial Secretary—John J. Harrington; Recording Secretary—William A. Short; Treasurer—William Gregory, Sr.; Sergeant at Arms—Michael Glynn; Conductor—William Gregory, Jr.

—Flushing Council, Order of American Firemen, has elected the following officers: President—William F. Young; Vice President—John F. Dunn; Financial Secretary—Charles E. Roberts; Corresponding Secretary—Francis F. Keeler; Treasurer—James H. McCormick; Sergeant at Arms—William H. Leek.

—An entertainment will be given in the Flushing Opera House Monday evening, Feb. 17, by the Metropolitan Mandolin and Glee Club, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Brotherhood of St. George's Episcopal Church.

—The King's Daughters of the Hollis Methodist Church has elected these officers: President—Miss C. S. Johnson; Vice President—Miss A. Mundy; Secretary—Miss Julia Beebe; Treasurer—Miss B. R. Terry.

—The ladies of the Epiphany Guild of the Ozone Park Episcopal Church will give a musical and literary entertainment next Monday.

—A meeting of Germans of Jamaica will be held Wednesday for the purpose of organizing a relief society as a branch of the Order of Herman's Sons.

—A village hall, to cost $8,000, will be erected at Richmond Hill. The plans and specifications have been adopted.

—The Woodhaven Sangerlust is preparing to give a sacred concert in Jenny's Hall next Sunday evening.

—A drama entitled "Luff" will be given Saturday, Feb. 15, by the Douglaston Yacht Club.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable Feb. 1.

Staten Island.

—A lively interest is being aroused in the town elections which will be held two weeks from to-morrow. As there are only town officers to be chosen in four of the towns the interest is mainly centred in Castleton, where a Supervisor is to be chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George M. Pinney, Jr. The regular Democratic nominee will be John L. Dobson, who was appointed to the place on Jan. 1. There is a movement to nominate a fusion candidate against him. There is also a fusion movement in the town of Middletown. Nearly all the conventions will be held Wednesday evening.

—The members of Tiernan Hook and Ladder Company of the Edgewater Fire Department will give an entertainment and reception in the German Club Hall, Stapleton, this evening. There will be a dramatic performance followed by dancing.

—Hans Kolz, proprietor of a saloon at Bay and Wave Streets, Stapleton, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Death had been caused by apoplexy. Kolz's wife committed suicide about a year ago.

—Cleveland Temple, Templars of Liberty of America, will celebrate its tenth anniversary to-night, with a reception in Cherney's Hall, Stapleton.

Col. T. W. Higginson Better.

From The Boston Transcript, Jan. 25.

News was received at the Executive Department to-day that Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the military and naval historian of the State, is improving in health. Mr. Higginson has been very ill of late, and the news of his improved condition was received with pleasure on the hill.

Good values spotted at first glance in COWPERTHWAIT'S CARPETS, 104 West 14th St., near 6th A

Monday
January 27-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

TO IMPROVE THE SERVICE

Senate Committee's Report on the Revenue Cutter Bill.

PASSAGE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

Places the Department on the Same Footing as the Navy—Provides for Retirement of Officers on Pay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The unanimous report of the Senate Committee on Commerce upon the bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service sets forth fully and admirably the need for the legislation and the method provided to make the service more efficient.

During the second session of the Fifty-third Congress the committee reported, as a substitute for a bill of this title, a bill prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury and transmitted to the Senate March 22, 1894, the substance of which bill, as amended by the conference committee, became the provisions of the act of March 2, 1895, the only material difference between that act and Section 1 of the pending bill being that the act provided for a temporary Board of Officers of the Marine Hospital Service to examine and report upon all officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, &c., and the placing on permanent waiting orders out of the line of promotion, with half pay of their respective grades, such officers as were found and reported by the board to be permanently incapacitated, while the bill now reported, amended in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and by the committee, provides that the President from time to time, at his discretion, may convene boards of officers of the service for the same purpose, thus making permanent a special act which has promoted the interests of the public service and the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service in a very remarkable degree, while the half-duty pay fixed in the act is changed to a three-fourths duty pay, as originally proposed by the committee, which is the law with respect to military and naval affairs.

The words "permanent waiting orders" in the act are changed in the bill to "a retired waiting orders list," upon the theory and principle, which governs in respect to the army and navy retired list, that the officers on this "retired waiting orders list" might, in an emergency, be called on to perform such special service as they were physically able to render. The pressing necessity of legislation by Congress to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service was fully set forth to the Fifty-third Congress. Until the enactment of the legislation contained in the act of 1895, there had not been a line of legislation looking to the improvement of this service save the annual appropriations for its maintenance and an occasional appropriation for construction of a new vessel at a comparatively small expenditure. There had been repeated and urgent recommendations made to Congress by Secretaries of the Treasury for the last thirty years, and several committees of Congress had made favorable reports thereon, but nothing came of it in the way of legislation.

The act referred to was substantially an amendment incorporated in the sundry civil act of March 2, 1895, the principal change made being from three-fourths to half pay. It was an anomalous provision, not resting on any well-defined principle, for it cut down the pay of officers on "permanent waiting orders," but it was all that could be obtained from the House conferees and was accepted by the Senate as a step in the right direction.

The House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress, by an overwhelming vote, under a suspension of the rules, passed a bill to transfer the Revenue Cutter Service from the Treasury to the Navy Department. That bill contained a provision placing the officers of this corps on the same footing in respect to retirement, pay, &c., as the officers of the navy, i. e., three-fourths pay. It was reported by a distinguished Representative—now a member of the Senate—who stated that "this service is essentially a naval service, and has always been kept under military discipline and ready for use in time of war," and it received the support of the present Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It went to the Senate and received the unanimous approval of its Committee on Naval Affairs, but its passage was prevented by "obstructive proceedings" by Senators who opposed the transfer, but supported the feature of a retired list. The principle of a retired list for the officers of this corps having received the approval of Congress and the Executive, this slight increase from one-half to three-fourths pay for the officers on a retired waiting orders list is but the simple measure of justice to which they are entitled, and which is accorded the officers of the army and navy and the Marine Corps.

The committee's report says:

When the complement of officers (222) allowed by law is full, there are no more than enough to meet the great and constantly increasing requirements of the service and the special demands upon the force. Unlike its kindred branches of the public service, the army and navy, all officers of the Revenue Cutter Service who are fit for duty are constantly in active service, and there is no respite or exemption, save in short leaves, granted only when the condition of the service will permit. Besides the officers regularly assigned to duty in connection with their own service, there are every year at least twelve officers on duty in connection with the life-saving service, under the provisions of Section 8 of the act of June 18, 1872.

As stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, 39 officers of this corps have been placed on a "permanent waiting orders list," and the vacancies thus created were filled in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1895. But it must be clearly apparent that without further legislation the service will soon, from natural causes, be again laboring under the same difficulty as before the passage of said act. It is also apparent that to make and keep this service efficient, and at the same time place it upon an equal footing with its kindred branches, the army and navy, further legislation is required. All the considerations and arguments which have led to the establishment of a retired list for the army and navy and the Marine Corps apply with equal, if not greater, force, in behalf of the establishment of a similar list for the Revenue Cutter Service.

The following brief résumé of the history of the Revenue Cutter Service is offered in further proof of its thorough military character and as having been always treated under the law as a part of the military establishment:

The Revenue Cutter Service was organized under the provisions of the act of Aug. 4, 1790, and in the act approved March 22, 1794, providing for a naval armament, its vessels and crews were placed upon the footing, in discipline, drills, and armament, of regular vessels of war.

There being then no Navy Department in existence, nor for about six years thereafter, the service was, as a matter of convenience, simply in the discharge of public business, attached to the Treasury Department, where it has remained ever since, the act of Congress of July 1, 1799, authorizing the President to "cause the revenue cutters to be employed to defend the seacoast and to repel hostility to vessels and commerce within their jurisdiction."

In 1798 the President, "with the view of producing concert of action of the naval forces of the United States," placed certain revenue cutters at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy, and eight of them co-operated with the navy in the French and American difficulties, (1798-1800,) the details of which are fully set forth in a tabular statement given on Page 4 of said Senate Report No. 362, Fifty-third Congress, second session.

They show conclusively that services of the most important and valuable character were rendered at very critical periods in our history, but for which disastrous results would have followed, seriously, if not fatally, affecting the American cause.

From the information therein given, as well as that furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report in respect to the operations of the Revenue Cutter Service during the last fiscal year, it fully appears that the military-naval character of this service has been established by law in respect to its employment in warlike operations in every war in which this country has ever been engaged, and that Congress, as well as the Executive Departments of the Government, have fully recognized the great importance and value of these services. The annual and special reports of many Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, and War teem with such acknowledgments.

It would seem, then, that no further argument should be necessary to prove that the Revenue Cutter Service, which requires commissioned officers to command its armed cruisers and seamen to man them, the whole being subject, under the laws of Congress, to engage in offensive or defensive protection of the National life, is, in fact, a part of the military arm of the Nation, and as such by every consideration of justice and fairness entitled to the same treatment of its old and worn-out personnel as has been extended by a generous Government to the kindred branches of the public service, namely, the army and the navy.

It is not urged that the wide difference between the duties and responsibilities devolved upon officers of the civil service on the one hand and those relating to the Revenue Cutter Service on the other is proof absolute that the latter is not purely a civil service, but the contention is that only a military service has ever in this country or any other been invested by law with the power, responsibilities, and functions for the performance of duties in any way analogous to those which the Revenue Cutter Service has, under the behests of law, discharged from the foundation of our Government to date. Again, the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service are, under existing law, at all times and under all conditions, subject to the orders of the President, required to discharge any duty whatever that the navy can be called upon to perform in peace or in the defensive or offensive operations incident to a state of war; whether for home defense or for the invasion of the enemy's country, whether for special or general service in foreign or domestic waters, the Revenue Cutter Service is now, and has always been held under the law to be a part of the military force of the country. Will anybody assert that any part of the civil establishment can be so held? That any law is extant by virtue of which Postmasters, railway mail employes, collectors, surveyors, Inspectors of Customs, chiefs of bureaus and divisions, and clerks in the departments at Washington, or any of the thousands of other officials and employes who go to make up what is known as the "civil establishment," can be so held? That any law is in existence under or by virtue of which any body of civil functionaries of the Government could be ordered into active service for any purpose in time of war unless they were first regularly organized, enrolled, and mustered into the service and assigned to the army or navy for duty? The exact status of the Revenue Cutter Service, under existing law, is that of the army and navy, in that it is a regularly organized, armed, and equipped military corps of 220 officers, 850 seamen, and 36 vessels of all classes, always, and without the least possible friction of law, ready to receive and obey the orders of the Government, be the same what they may.

The effect of the substitute reported upon the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service would be to place upon the retired waiting orders list, on account of age, under the provisions of Section 3, five officers in 1896, one in 1897, one in 1898, and so on. In the meantime the very old men now on the permanent waiting orders list, several of whom are more than ninety years of age, must soon pass away, so that the retired waiting orders list will not be increased. It is not believed that many officers would avail themselves of the provisions of Section 2 of this bill, for the reason that all officers who have served the prescribed term of thirty years are now in the grades of Captain and Chief Engineer.

Promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service under the most favorable conditions are exceedingly slow, owing to the small number of officers. The pay fixed by existing law for each grade remains the same during the whole term of an officer in a particular grade or rank. Officers usually serve from ten years in the lowest grades (Third Lieutenant and Second Assistant Engineers) to seventeen and eighteen years in the grades of First Lieutenant and First Assistant Engineer, before they reach promotion. From this it will be seen that a newly appointed Third Lieutenant or Second Assistant Engineer, or a newly promoted First Lieutenant or First Assistant Engineer, receives exactly the same compensation as the officers who have served in those grades for ten or fifteen years. In short, there is no allowance whatever made in the matter of compensation for length of service, and for that reason your committee earnestly recommends the longevity clause of this bill contained in Section 4, as existing law allows this to the army, navy, and Marine Corps.

A comparison of the pay of the army and navy (the pay of the Marine Corps being the same as that of the army) with that of the Revenue Cutter Service, is then made, showing that there is discrimination against officers of the Revenue Service.

THE POPE PICTURES SELL VERY LOW

Small Attendance at Chickering Hall—Eighty Works Bring $42,520.

There was a moderate attendance at the sale of N. Q. Pope's collection of pictures, held Saturday night at Chickering Hall, under the management of the American Art Association. Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, though he struggled hard, failed to arouse any enthusiasm, the fourscore paintings bringing the sum of $42,520, the prices in many cases being less than half the cost.

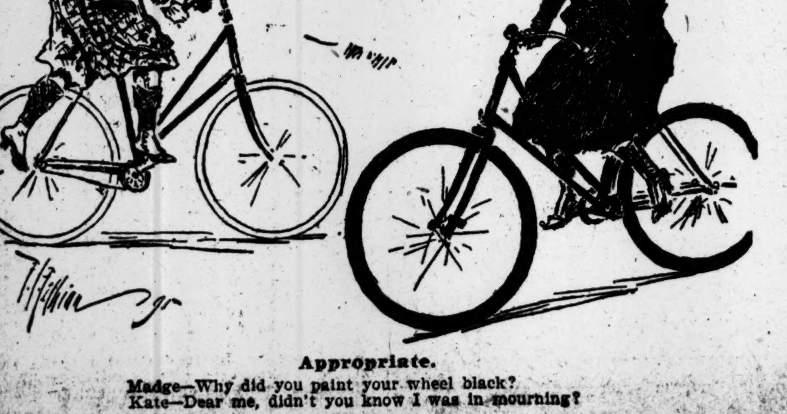
The highest price obtained was $4,000, paid for the Meissonier, "The Departure," a panel 12 by 7 inches. A Schreyer, "The Council of War," went for $2,000, and a Rousseau, an incomplete picture, fetched $2,600. "The Rainbow," by the late George Inness, brought out lively bidding, finally going for $1,625, and the remaining American works sold fairly well, Thomas B. Clarke securing the Eastman Johnson for $610.

Other prices were: Detaille, "The Rest," $1,350; Van Marcke, "Meadow Lands," $1,005; Jacque, "Sheep," $1,350; Auguste Bonheur, "Cattle," $1,525; Diaz, "Education of Love," $1,000; Bastien-Lepage, "Faggot Gatherer," $1,375, and a large Benjamin Constant, "The Sultan's Favorite," $1,050.

To Form an Engineer Division.

A meeting is to be held on board the United States steamship Portsmouth, foot of Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an engineer division of the Naval Reserve Battalion of the East. The proposal is to have a corps of men thoroughly equipped to meet all the exigencies of the service that require technical and mechanical skill.

It is proposed to give the men practical and theoretical instruction in the running of the engines, and general management below decks of ferryboats, tugboats, and modern warships; a comprehensive course of study and practice in the manipulation and principles of electricity in all its branches, particularly that relating to the winding of armatures, dynamo construction, and general wiring; practical instruction in the running of trolley cars, and knowledge of distribution of power and arrangement of plant of a city system; locomotive engines, their construction and detail; torpedo practice and planting of mine fields under the supervision of experts; the army and navy codes of signals; the Morse telegraph, and the installation of field telegraph and telephone lines, and instruction in infantry and artillery tactics. All instruction is to be gained solely at the expense of personal time and application.



Appropriate.

Madge—Why did you paint your wheel black?
Kate—Dear me, didn't you know I was in mourning?

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PRINCETON TO CELEBRATE

Plans Under Way for an Impressive Festival in October.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OLD

An Effort Making to Raise a Large Endowment Fund—Well Known Men Who Are on the Committees.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 26.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, of the present year, the College of New-Jersey, popularly known as Princeton College, will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. There will be a dignified and impressive academic festival lasting three days, beginning on Oct. 20. It is also proposed to celebrate the completion of the 150 years by raising a large endowment for additional college and university work; then it is proposed to develop Princeton both as a strong college and a great university; and it is proposed to announce formally the assumption of the official title of Princeton University.

For the purpose of carrying out these things the Board of Trustees of the institution has appointed three working committees; one to investigate the legal questions connected with the change of title; another to raise the necessary endowments, and the third to organize the celebration proper. These three committees have all been quietly at work for over a year, and now have their work well under way. Mr. James W. Alexander, '60, of New-York City, has accepted the Chairmanship of the committee of the endowment, and Mr. Charles E. Green, '60, of Trenton, is Chairman of the committee on the organization of the celebration. Prof. An- of the committee on the endowment, and of the university, has been relieved of his college duties by action of the Board of Trustees, and is acting as Secretary of both these committees, giving his entire time to the work of organization and endowment.

Prof. West has organized a large general Sesquicentennial Celebration Committee, made up of seventy members from among the Trustees, Faculty and alumni of the institution, and this general committee has been divided into several sub-committees for active work, with a central executive committee. Among the members of these various committees are such eminent men as Dr. M. Allen Starr, C. C. Cuyler, M. Taylor Pyne, Charles Scribner, Rudolph Schirmer, Junius S. Morgan, Col. John J. McCook, John A. Stewart, William B. Hornblower, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, and Adrian H. Joline of New-York City; Samuel B. Huey, J. Bayard Henry, the Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven, the Rev. Dr. J. Addison Henry, R. M. Cadwalader, T. B. Wanamaker, and T. H. Powers Sailer of Philadelphia; W. L. Dayton of Newark, T. N. McCarter of Newark, W. S. Stryker of Trenton, Henry W. Green of Trenton, James Laughlin, Jr., William Scott and W. W. Lawrence of Pittsburg, T. M. Massie of Chillicothe, Ohio; Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago and John D. Davis of St. Louis.

Meetings of the members of the various sub-committees have been held from time to time, and the arrangements of a plan for the celebration and execution of its details are already under way. The committee expects to make this the most impressive university celebration ever held in this country. It is expected that most of the living alumni of the college will be present, class by class; other universities and learned societies, both American and foreign, will be invited to send delegates, and the college hopes at that time to entertain many distinguished guests, including the President of the United States, who has already been asked to deliver an address on the occasion of the celebration. A programme for the three days' celebration has already been adopted in its main outlines. It provides for numerous events of an academic character, in which the students and alumni of the college are expected to take an active part, and in general the whole of Princeton's life will be symbolized in the ceremonies. Especial prominence will be given to Princeton's important part in connection with the American Revolution and the framing of the National Constitution.

The work of the endowment committee looks toward the increasing of the funds of the college to such an extent as to warrant a great increase in the teaching staff, a great expansion of the library, and the establishment of a large body of university Fellowships and scholarships. An important development of the facilities for original work and investigation will be one of the noteworthy features of the work of the endowment committee. In short, it is desired to make Princeton the best equipped American college for those who seek undergraduate education, and the best equipped American university for graduate study in all the departments of pure knowledge as distinguished from the professional schools.

As has been intimated, the celebration proper will be made typical of Princeton and all she stands for in history, past and present. At that time will be brought out the beginnings of Princeton and her development through the century and a half of her history. It will be the work of a committee appointed for the purpose to prepare a memorial volume, in which will be set forth the history of the institution.

While the date set for the celebration marks the completion of one hundred and fifty years since the formal foundation of the college, it is a well known and acknowledged fact that there were beginnings of Princeton previous to the date of its first charter, Oct. 22, 1746. These beginnings can be traced to the so-called "Log College," erected in 1726, twenty years earlier than the date of Princeton's first charter, which was built some twenty miles west of the present site of the college, in the wilderness on the banks of the Neshaminy River, a small stream which flows into the Delaware near Bristol. This primitive school was built from the trees which lined the bank of the stream, by the Rev. William Tennant and his two sons, who had migrated thither from the North of Ireland. While Princeton cannot lay claim to any organic connection with the little Log College, it is yet true that the Log College was the most important single source of all the sources that contributed to the founding of the College of New-Jersey. "Just as the Log College expired," says Dr. Alexander, in his historical sketch, "the College of New-Jersey sprang into existence. The friends and patrons of the former became the principal supporters and Trustees of the latter. Thus it may, with truth, be said that the Log College was the germ from which proceeded the flourishing College of New-Jersey."

The first charter of Princeton was granted by John Hamilton, President of His Majesty's Council, and provided for the erection "of a College in New-Jersey for the instruction of youth in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences." A noteworthy provision of this charter was to the effect that "no person be debarred of any of the privileges of the said College on account of any speculative principles of religion; but those of every religious profession have equal privilege and advantage of education in the said College." This is the earliest warrant for religious freedom in any American college document.

On Sept. 14, 1878, the second charter was granted by Gov. Belcher, of the Province of New-Jersey, and this document is still the law of Princeton, having been confirmed by the Legislature of New-Jersey after the colonies were separated from the mother country. It is similar in spirit to the first charter, but provides more liberally for the needs of the institution. In May, 1747, at Elizabethtown, the college was formally opened, at the house of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, the first President. At the close of the same year it was moved to Newark, and the Rev. Aaron Burr became its President in 1747, President Dickinson having died. In 1755, the enterprising citizens of Princetown, by a liberal contribution of land for the erection of the college buildings, secured the location of the College of New-Jersey, and in that year Nassau Hall, the most famous of all academic buildings in America, was erected.

During the colonial period of American history, five presidents presided over the young college, Jonathan Dickinson, Aaron Burr, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel Davies, and Samuel Finley. During this period Princeton was theological and metaphysical in spirit. In 1768 the Rev. John Witherspoon came over from Scotland to accept the Presidency. During the entire Revolutionary period of American history, President Witherspoon ruled Princeton, and under him the college became one of the strongest influences which contributed to the independence of the colonies. Witherspoon was a descendant of John Knox, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was described by John Adams as "as high a son of liberty as any man in America."

During the beginnings of the nation, Presidents Smith, Green, Carnahan, and Maclean were at the head of Princeton, covering the time of the professorships of Joseph Henry, Arnold Guyot, and James W. Alexander. A steady growth marked these successive administrations, until the breaking out of the Civil War, when the college was greatly depleted by the withdrawal of all Southern students, who comprised about one-third the entire enrollment. Then, in 1868, James McCosh, the distinguished philosopher and teacher, already illustrious in his own country, following the xample of Witherspoon of a hundred years before, came over from Scotland in respnse to an invitation of the Trustees of Princeton, and with his administration began contemporaneous Princeton. The marvelous growth of the college under his enthusiastic leadership, and subsequently under the administration of his successor, President Patton, is too well known to need repetition.

BROOKLYN MAN GOES FREE

F. W. Boehme, a Naturalized Citizen, Cannot Be Punished in Germany for Coming to America.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—A case affecting Germans becoming American citizens has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the empire in Leipsic. F. W. Boehme, a druggist living in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a native of Leipsic, was sentenced by a lower court to pay a fine of 200 marks for emigrating to a foreign country without having fulfilled his term of military service.

He appealed, through his father, from the decision of the court. The Supreme Court, in rendering its decision upon the appeal, finds that Boehme, as a duly naturalized citizen of the United States, could not be punished for an act committed through his emigration to America, but that he could be punished for any act committed prior to his emigration.

The court therefore reversed the decision of the lower tribunal. If Boehme had left the country to escape military service, the judgment of the Supreme Court would have been different.

READING ROOM IN HIGHTSTOWN

Donations of the Wealthy Make It a Great Success.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 26.—As an outcome of the recent revival at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hightstown, N. J., a public reading room has been started in the town, under the supervision of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Through the personal efforts of a New-York gentleman, who became interested, several subscriptions for this reading room were secured from his personal acquaintances, which have been the means of making the reading room a success.

Col. John Jacob Astor, Edwin Gould, John D. Rockefeller, ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, George W. Vanderbilt, Miss Elsie D. Peddie of Newark, John Boulton Simpson, and Philip D. Armour all contributed checks.

In addition to these checks, The New-York Tribune, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, The Electrical Review of New-York, The Public Ledger of Philadelphia, Judge, Frank Leslie's, Harper's Monthly, and The Mail and Express were given through the same source, and also the American Book Company furnished a large number of volumes.

The young men of the town are now spending their evenings in this harbor of safety, and even the young ladies of the town are taking great interest in the reading room, and are found in attendance in the afternoon.

SALVATION ARMY FARM PLANNED

Commander Booth, It Is Said, Will Open One in New-Jersey.

Before Commander Ballington Booth leaves for England it is announced that he will open a farm colony in Mahwah, Bergen County, N. J., near the estate of Theodore A. Havemeyer. The farm is to be modeled after that which Gen. Booth established some years ago in Hadleigh, Essex, England.

Its object is to take men and women out of the slums, give them a chance to work, and to make themselves self-supporting and decent members of the community. England contributed $500,000 for the farm at Hadleigh, and it is believed that America will be equally generous. In New-York it is computed that there are 100,000 men and women out of work, ragged, bankrupt in money and courage, and the farm in New-Jersey will be opened first to them. Every one will be taught to earn money by honest toil. Nothing official has been given out yet, but it is thought the farm will comprise more than 1,000 acres.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT CANDIDATES

Men Mentioned as Posible Successors to Former Assemblyman Kerrigan.

There has a been a close canvass and much activity among the politicians of the Seventeenth Assembly District for a week or more, to fix on a candidate to fill the place in the Assembly made vacant by the death of Patrick J. Kerrigan. Gov. Morton, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, has set Feb. 25 for the special election.

The district is put down as safe for Tammany, although at the last election Howard Wilson, (Rep.,) gave the opposing candidate a good fight. Among the Tammany men talked of as candidates are Alexander McMullen, D. J. Gleason, and John Dempsey. The friends of Mr. McMullen, who has a strong following in the district, have been quietly at work for some time, and they promise to make it lively for the other men. The Gleason adherents are confident the nomination will go to their candidate. The Republicans talked of for the place are Levi P. Cook and Howard Wilson.

To Succeed the Rev. Mr. Patterson.

The Rev. H. M. Warren of Salem, Mass., will begin his pastorate at the Central Park Baptist Church in February. The church has been without a pastor since March 1894, when the Rev. Charles V. Patterson was deposed by the Trustees because he was judged incompetent for the position. Mr. Warren is a graduate of the Hamilton Theological Seminary. He served as pastor of the Baptist Church at Yonkers and was for a while an evangelist. His last charge was at Salem, Mass., which he resigned when tendered the call to New-York.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The Poet Laureate—New Style.

DISEASE-LADEN BAKERIES

Startling Statements Regarding New-York and Brooklyn Shops.

STATE FACTORY INSPECTORS' REPORT

Bread Baked Amid Foul Air, Filth, and Vermin—Workmen with Contagious Diseases—Factories and Mines.

The tenth annual report of the State Factory Inspectors makes startling revelations in regard to a large share of the bakeries in this city and Brooklyn. The report will be submitted to the Legislature to-day. It will make a volume of 1,100 pages. It contains valuable statistics concerning the factories, bakeries, and mines of the State

The bakeries question fills a large part of the report. A law was passed in 1895 giving Factory Inspectors certain extraordinary powers over bakeshops. There were 1,952 bakeshops inspected under this law, and a most revolting state of affairs was found in many of them, especially in New-York and Brooklyn. Details are given showing extreme uncleanliness in bakeshops and of workmen, the presence of swarming vermin, rodents, and other animals in and about the flour, the damp, unwholesome cellars in which the bread for a great part of the population is baked, contagious diseases of the bakers, and incredibly long hours of toil.

The length of a day's work varies greatly in bakeries, the better ones rarely working their men longer than ten hours, while in those found in bad cellars and unfit surroundings the men were compelled to work from twelve to twenty-two hours. In one Italian bakeshop, in Mulberry Street, New-York, the second hand was required to work nineteen hours a day seven days every week. He slept in the bakery on a dirty mattress, and never took off his clothing to sleep. In the Jewish bakeries the regular hours were not less than twelve a day, and in a great majority of instances fifteen hours was considered a day's labor. But the Jews only worked six days.

The presence of bedding and sleeping places in bakeries received particular attention at the hands of the Inspectors. It was not an infrequent incident to find men sleeping upon boards laid along the dough-mixing troughs, partially clad, and with vermin on their bodies which dropped into the rising dough underneath. Mattresses, damp and moldy from being kept in the cellars were often found piled upon wholly or partially filled flour barrels, and upon these the men would take turns in sleeping, sometimes covered with rags and filthy quilts, but generally with no other than the clothing worn during their labors. In fact, it appeared to be the custom in many places to utilize bakeries for lodging purposes as well as for the preparation of food products, and thus enable the employers to obtain cheaper help and longer hours of labor.

Many of these bakeries are wholly unfitted for human occupancy. There is hardly any ventilation, they being without direct communication with the outside. The floor is often the uncovered earth, and usually there was no plastering on the side walls, and the joists above were bare, so that the dirt and dust from the apartments above readily sifted through the jointed floor and mixed with the exposed flour and dough. Cockroaches and other insects, some the peculiar development of foul bakeries, and never seen elsewhere, abounded, and as chance willed became part of the salable products. Fearless rats ran back and forth between the piled up bread and their holes.

Many of the evils found in these bakeries have been abated, but some can never be remedied while cellar or basement bakeries are allowed to exist. The Inspectors think basement bakeries should be abolished entirely.

Most of the journeymen bakers seen were young men, and few of them would be considered healthy at a casual glance. Out of seventy men eight had lung trouble or consumption, and five others said they were afflicted with a weakness, but would not admit that it was consumption.

The Inspectors believe the damp, foul cellars; the long hours of toil, the extreme heat which is at times emitted from the ovens with no means of escape except by absorption of the walls, followed by the chill of dampness when the heat passes away, the fetid exhalations of drains improperly constructed, all conduce to weaken the strongest systems and make the cellar bakeries malignant breeders of disease and death.

In a baker's shop in Hudson street the sewer pipes leaked into the bakeroom. The Inspector saw the contents flowing into the ferment tub which contained the yeast used in the production of the bread. He made the proprietors remove the tub from under the pipes. They said they had not noticed the leak before.

In another bakery in Columbus Avenue the side walls and ceiling bore no evidence of ever having been cleansed. Piles of dirt were formed under the troughs and benches.

In a Third Avenue baker's shop the sink was so defective that the waste water flowed on the floor, creating pools of putrid water and piles of mud, exhaling odors so vile that the desire to escape to the sidewalk became irresistible. In this shop men worked from ten to twelve hours a day.

The report says the increased number of plants in operation and the comparatively greater number of employes at work shows that there has been a remarkable improvement in manufacturing industries during 1895 over 1894. The knit goods and machinery making trades were especially active. The Inspectors report the business outlook for the ensuing year as encouraging.

Inspections were made last year in 21,148 factories, workshops, and bakeries, and in 37 mines, an increase over 1894 of 7,305, and 2,767 of these were inspected twice or oftener. The Inspectors had occasion to order 49,302 changes to be made in these establishments. These changes related principally to the employment of children, overworking of minors, guarding machinery, means of escape from buildings, sanitary requirements, overcrowding, illiteracy, ventilation, and sweatshop abuses.

There were 567,994 persons employed in the establishments inspected, exclusive of mines, 393,182 being men and 174,812 women. Of the males, 22,067 were under eighteen years of age, and 6,841 under sixteen. Of the females, 57,722 were under twenty-one years of age, and 7,013 under sixteen. There were 211 children under fourteen discharged, and 310 illiterate children under sixteen sent out of the factories by the Inspectors.

The report advocates the reduction of the hours of labor of women under twenty-one years old in factories from sixty-four hours a week to forty-eight.

The law prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years in factories unless they can read and write simple sentences has resulted in great improvement. It has caused a larger school attendance everywhere, and in some districts additional school facilities had to be provided to accommodate the children thus prevented from working.

Notaries who falsely certify to children's ages are severely censured. To prevent the use of fraudulent certificates, the Inspectors have adopted a form of physician's certificate, which must be filled out on demand of the Inspectors, stating that in the doctor's opinion the child is over fourteen years old and physically capable of doing the work for which it is employed.

There were 1,305 accidents reported to the Inspectors during 1895, of which 71 were fatal.

As to the sweating system, the report says that, while there has been a marked improvement in the conditions of the workers at the clothing trade, as a result of the law and efforts of the United Garment Workers' Union, there is still much to be done to relieve so-called "home workers" from distressful and disease-breeding conditions, and possibly nothing but a National taxing law will eradicate the worst features of the evil.

The Inspectors make the following recommendations:

That the law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age be extended so as to include mercantile establishments.

That eight hours be made the limit of a day's work for women and for children under sixteen in factories and mercantile houses, and that a legislative committee be empowered to investigate the general subject of eight hours as a day's labor for all workingmen.

That laws be passed requiring the erection of suitable fire escapes in hotels, regulating the means of egress and sanitary conditions of halls, theatres, &c., and empowering the Inspectors to enforce the same.

That no bakery be allowed in a cellar.

That Inspectors of steam boilers and examiners of stationary engineers be appointed with suitable powers.

YANKEE BOAT BEATS BRITISH

The Packet Willie Rosenfeld Wins a Long Distance Race with the Allerton.

The Yankee packet Willie Rosenfeld and the British ship Allerton ended a long-distance race from Caleta Buena, on the Chilean coast, yesterday, the Rosenfeld being the winner. Both vessels were laden with nitrate of soda, and were consigned to the same firm here.

The Rosenfeld dropped her anchor off Quarantine yesterday morning.

The Allerton left port seventeen days ahead of the Rosenfeld, but was towed into this harbor nearly twelve hours after her. As the Allerton slowly passed the anchored Rosenfeld the crew of the former sprang into the rigging and gave three hearty British cheers for their successful rivals.

The Rosenfeld's men were not slow to respond and there came floating across the mile of intervening water such a ringing "Hip, hip, hurrah," as did credit to the Yankee tars.

Both vessels had a hard time of it from Cape Hatteras to port, and were caught in the strong easterly gale which prevailed all along the coast last Thursday night, but neither ship sustained any damage.

Off Cape Horn, the Rosenfeld encountered much ice, more icebergs than Capt. Dunphy could count being in sight at one time.

The Captain was afraid he would strike the ice in the night, and, putting his ship about, ran for clear water. The Cape was rounded the next day, but immense icebergs were seen at intervals until the Falkland Islands were passed.

The Allerton reports having sighted one iceberg half a mile long and 150 feet high, which was on Nov. 20, in latitude 49.35 south, longitude 55.28 west.

CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT'S LECTURE

"Theosophy and Justice" the Subject of Weekly Talk.

Claude Falls Wright, the late Mme. Blavatsky's secretary, lectured at Chickering Hall yesterday morning on "Theosophy and Justice." Mr. Wright began his lecture by explaining that, with all the apparent confusion in the world, so far as free will, crime, destiny, and punishment were concerned, nevertheless there was an absolute law of justice and of good underlying it. This, he said, could scarcely be called universal justice, and he had chosen to call it cosmic justice.

"Theosophy," he said, "holds that the soul of man is eternal, that it is a centre of life in the great spiritual fire which keeps all things alive. It is immortal, but perpetually changes its tabernacle or body. The souls that live now on earth are the same as those that lived during the time of the Egyptians and great nations of the past. And, again, in the ages before that, the same souls have looked out through the eyes of different bodies. Each life or incarnation prepares the one that is to follow. The common rules of life and the law of the land, if followed out to their fullest and completest extent, prepare the way for happiness in the future.

"Free will, although it exists in nature, does so in accordance with the law of one's own being. One has free will, but it is limited to his environments and the destiny he has made. The man who perpetually cries out for free will is almost on a par with the man who is always crying out for himself, and how much he can get out of things generally. The effort is to reconcile one's will with the laws of life, in which case one becomes, as the Christian says, 'one with God.' Chaos results from perpetual effort to get one's own way and will, and that is what most people call free will. Some say our destiny is written in the future, and, if so, where can there be free will? Undoubtedly, seers can read the future, and it is written there, but they can only read that future which the ages of causes in the past, set up by the men whose destiny they read, have brought about."

MAY REVOKE MANY LICENSES

Edward Holz Will Keep His Saloon in St. Mark's Place.

The Excise Commissioners, according to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, made their first revocation of licenses Saturday. The clerks are now engaged in looking up the licenses which have not expired, and it is said that there are about 1,500 which come under the law, and which will be revoked in a bunch, even though their licenses have months to run out. The only way the saloon keepers can save themselves is to take out a hotel license.

The case of Edward Holz, who went to the expense of $70,000 to fit up Schuetzen Hall, in St. Mark's Place, and whose license, it was believed, would be revoked, was decided in his favor Saturday. There is a church within 200 feet of his saloon, but it was shown that it was also used in part as a lodging house, and the Commissioners decided the matter in his favor.

City Vigilance Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting will be held in the First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Lexington Avenue, to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock, under the auspices of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Assembly District organizations of the City Vigilance League. John A. Wilbur will preside and addresses will be made by John P. Faure, Dr. Charles E. Bruce, Frank Moss, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. The meeting is one of a series being held by the City Vigilance League throughout the city. The meetings are to be continued right up to election time in the Fall.

American Temperance Union Meeting.

A well-attended meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall, under the auspices of the American Temperance Union. The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. F. H. Smith of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, who made the principal address. The programme of exercises included a brief speech by the President of the union, Joseph A. Bogardus; an organ selection by Theodore E. Schulte, anthems by the choir, part songs by the Temperance Union Male Quartet, violin solos by Master Berthol Thornell, and cornet solos by Miss Anna A. Park.

Dr. Parkhurst Unable to Preach.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was not well enough to preach yesterday in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. He has a severe cold.

The Rev. Dr. Conklin preached and conducted the services in the church yesterday morning.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A Boot That Fits Many Feet Nowadays.

THE BIG BESSEMER POOL

It Practically Controls the Entire Output of Iron Ore.

ITS POWER STEADILY INCREASING

Conditions Which Make It Possible for the Great Pool to Make Its Own Terms with Customers.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 26.—The great Bessemer iron ore pool is complete. Although the Lake Superior output for 1895 was the largest in history, the product for 1896 has been fixed at a still higher basis, and at an increased price.

By reason of the high grade of its ores the short and down hill rail shipments from the mines to the lake, and the extraordinary cheapness with which mining can be carried on, the Vermilion-Mesaba range now controls the ore market of the continent. Last year the entire Lake Superior district sent forward 10,250,000 tons. Of this, the Vermilion-Mesaba produced, or shipped, about 4,000,000 tons. The Vermilion ores, 1,085,000 tons, were shipped from Two Harbors, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and the Mesaba ores from Superior and Duluth.

The output of straight Bessemer pool for this end of the lake is thus: Pioneer Mine, owned by H. H. Porter, Roswell P. Flower, John C. Spooner, and one or two others, 220,000 tons; Chandler, owned by the Minnesota Iron Company, 600,000 tons; Minnesota, also owned by the Minnesota Iron Company, 180,000 tons; total, 1,000,000 tons.

Chandler ore is standard—the highest grade on the continent, running last year, without inspection, 66 per cent. pure iron. The Pioneer, less than a quarter of a mile distant, is the same, and is the largest pure Bessemer mine in the world. It has been eight years in process of opening, and this is its first year of commercial activity. It could have sold and easily produced 500,000 tons outside of the pool, but was induced to come in on a basis of 220,000 tons.

The Minnesota, a few miles distant, produces three grades of ore. None of it is Bessemer without crushing, but after it has been treated an output of 500,000 tons nets 180,000 tons of Bessemer, the remainder, No. 2 and No. 3, mixable with Bessemer.

The adjoining, or Mesaba, range contains more than 250,000,000 tons of ore in sight. Some of it is Bessemer, but most of it falls just a little below the limit. Of this ore the members of the Bessemer pool own a considerable quantity. It is mixed with the high grade ores, which are controlled wholly by the pool, comprising the iron masters of Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Chicago. Thus, Bessemer 2 per cent. above can be mixed in almost equal parts with non-Bessemer that is 2 per cent. below the limit. When, therefore, a customer comes to the pool for Bessemer they will not sell to him unless he will take as much as his purchase will stand of their non-Bessemer.

The Minnesota Iron Company owns the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, which hauls the Vermilion ores to the docks at Two Harbors. It owns one of the largest and finest lines of steel freight steamers in the land; owns the five great docks at Two Harbors, and owns the Chandler and Minnesota mines on the Vermilion, and several new mines on the Mesaba Range—all reached by its own railroad. The owners charge $1 per ton for hauling ore to the docks, and when they wish to do so refuse to haul any but their own ores. When attempts are made to interfere by authority they say the road is not a common carrier, but a private line for the transaction of their own business. Thus far that subterfuge has been successful, notwithstanding the road is a long line running also to Duluth, and carrying crowded trains of passengers, lumber, coal, meat, and merchandise.

The Rockefellers, who own the Lake Superior Consolidated Mines, on the Mesaba Range, play the same game. They own the Mesaba and Northern Railroad, which brings ore to Superior and Duluth—the Rockefeller docks being at the latter city. When pressed for living rates by other mine owners they refuse to grant them, saying they are not common carriers. Thus, while ore can be brought to Superior, Two Harbors, or Duluth for 30 cents, the charge is $1 per ton. It might be $2 or $3 per ton, so far as those are concerned who own both mines and railways, but it kills competition, is death to all other miners save those on the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad, which is owned by the Canadian Pacific. That line is a railway pure and simple, having ore docks in Superior, and makes rates on ores as on all other freight, upon something like an equitable basis. It is reported that this line will bring 1,000,000 tons of ore to Superior this season. Half of it will come from one mine, known as the Wright & Davis, in which 20,000,000 tons are in plain sight.

Ore from the mines on the Duluth and Winnipeg is barely below the Bessemer limit. It is therefore worth almost as much as Bessemer, and will find ready sale and be immensely profitable to purchasers. For instance, if high-grade Bessemer is worth $4 and Wright & Davis $2.50 per ton, and three tons of the latter mixed with one ton of the former still remain at Bessemer grade, the saving is an average of $1.12½ per ton. Four tons of straight Bessemer at $4 per ton would cost $16 and produce scarcely more and no better iron than the mixture at $2.87 per ton.

This is the reason that the Bessemer pool people have extended their railway lines into the non-Bessemer districts. When a consumer comes for straight Bessemer they can offer him the required amount of non-Bessemer for the mixture from their own mines. Indeed, they can force him to buy their low-grade or refuse to sell to him their high-grade ores, and he is powerless to break the combine, because no one outside of the pool has the real Bessemer.

Sometimes this power is carried to extremes. Last year the West Duluth furnaces and the West Superior Steel Works wanted to start up, having secured some contracts. The pool refused to sell ores to them, using as a pretext that they had everything contracted. The truth is that the pool had contracted not only for a certain output, but had agreed also not to mine a pound beyond the stipulated amount. Therefore the furnaces and mills mentioned could not start. This year the situation is the same except that the West Superior Steel Works are failing, or have already fallen, into the hands of the Rockefellers, who are members of the pool and own their own railways, docks, and iron mines, and also their own lake fleet, being the principal shareholders in the American Steel Barge Company, whose great works are in this city. If, therefore, they shall decide to open their steel works, they can secure ores and can also furnish the cheapest transportation known for the business of supplying the great lakes district, from Milwaukee and Chicago to Cleveland, Lorain, and Pittsburg, with pig.

While some features of the pool are harsh, and the entire arrangement contrary to the American idea of free competition, the managers offer reasons for its existence. The Bessemer supply, so far as now known, is limited, while the non-Bessemer deposits that are in sight minable from banks or hummocks or solid ore with a steam shovel are without limit. All of the old Bessemer mines are being exhausted and some of them are entirely stripped. The Chandler claims to have a lower lens of ore that will last eight years at the present rate of output—600,000 tons per season. The Minnesota, as explained, is not really a Bessemer mine. While producing about half a million tons annually, only 180,000 tons is Bessemer, and that is secured by crushing all the ore that comes out. The remainder is low grade, and the process costly. The Pioneer is of exactly the same unprecedented high grade as the Chandler, and is called the largest Bessemer mine on the footstool. But twenty-five or thirty years will exhaust even the Pioneer, while on the Mesaba alone there is non-Bessemer ore enough to supply the present demand for at least a century.

So the pool, while strictly limiting the Bessemer output to their own requirements, are all the time prospecting and testing for more mines of the same indispensable grade. Their South American and Cuban mines are not as successful as anticipated, and the Canadian mines are so situated, remote from water and railway transportation, that they cannot be operated successfully and pay the present duty of 40 cents per ton.

The high grade mines of Spain and Germany, never very large, are being rapidly exhausted, so that in two or three years the present Bessemer pool will have absolute control of the steel market of the world.

YALE MAKING ADVANCES

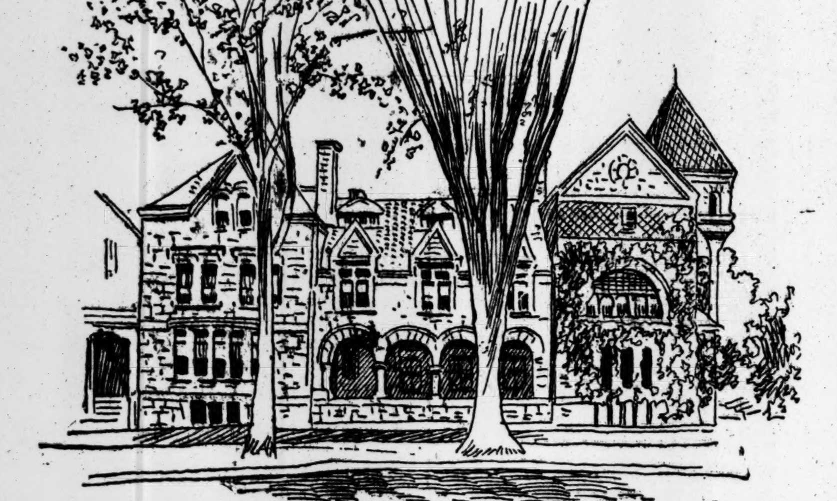
The Progress in the Law and Medical Schools.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MORE SCHOLARSHIPS

What the Cleveland Alumni Propose to Do—Comparative Representation at Princeton-Yale and Harvard.

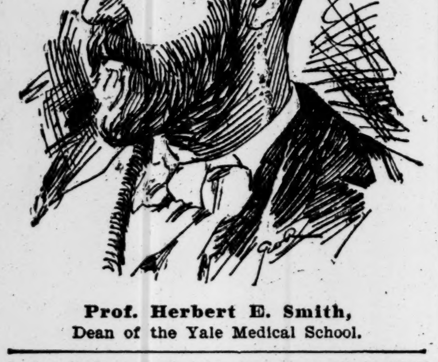
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—Prof. Edward G. Bowne of Yale University, who addressed the Yale Alumni Association of Northern Ohio at Cleveland recently, made a suggestion to aid Yale University that has attracted wide attention among Yale men. This was that the Alumni Association of Northern Ohio should found a scholarship at Yale, to be open to graduates of Adelbert College who stand first in their class, and who wish to pursue a course in post-graduate work.

This plan, if generally adopted, would tend to bring the best men from local colleges all over the country to Yale, and would thus materially strengthen the graduate department of the university. Prof. Bowne stated that the undergraduate department would also be indirectly benefited by this move, as those who had taken post-graduate work here would return to their homes in the West and South and tend to awaken Yale interest in those sections of the country. Many of these men, also, would expect to become teachers, and, from the nature of their position, would have an influence over a large number of future students. The annual expense of maintaining such a scholarship would be from $300 to $500, and this sum could easily be raised by any of the larger associations. A system similar to this has already been adopted by several of the leading Harvard associations, and has been found to work exceptionally well. Prof. Bowne showed that the fact that so many scholarships were available to Harvard had already induced many graduates of Western colleges to go there rather than to Yale. The Cleveland Association has appointed a committee to take action on the subject, and it is probable that the plan will be adopted.



"Sheff" Society Home—St. Anthony's Hall.
One of the Handsomest of Recent Society Buildings at Yale.

The report of the committee of inquiry as to debate at Yale, appointed at a meeting of the Yale Alumni Association of New-York, Nov. 15, 1895, was presented at a recent meeting, which was largely attended. Owing to the sincere and general interest manifested in the subject, the report was ordered to be printed, and a copy to be sent to each member of the association, and action upon it was postponed until the next meeting, on March 6. This disposition of the report was made at the instance of Albert Mathews, '42, and ex-Gov. Chamberlain, '62, both well known to be warm friends of extemporaneous debate at Yale. On motion of Julian W. Curtiss, '79, a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the committee, whose report had just been presented, to assure all at Yale of the deep and hearty interest which the association felt in the revival of debating at Yale.



Prof. Herbert E. Smith,
Dean of the Yale Medical School.

The following table gives the comparative representation from States and countries at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton for 1895-6:

	Princeton.	Yale.	Harvard.
NORTHEASTERN SECTION.			
Maine	0	20	99
New-Hampshire	1	18	75
Vermont	3	29	17
Massachusetts	5	115	2,048
Rhode Island	0	14	71
Connecticut	5	712	42
New-York	165	496	354
New-Jersey	249	88	43
Pennsylvania	307	154	108
Total	735	1,646	2,857
CENTRAL SECTION.			
Ohio	47	124	107
Indiana	16	20	22
Illinois	37	118	137
Michigan	6	28	23
Wisconsin	3	21	12
Total	109	311	301
SOUTHERN SECTION.			
Delaware	10	5	6
Maryland	36	11	6
District of Columbia	27	28	43
Virginia	4	4	12
West Virginia	2	4	6
North Carolina	2	4	5
South Carolina	3	5	6
Georgia	5	7	6
Florida	1	2	2
Alabama	5	2	3
Mississippi	4	0	5
Tennessee	6	16	7
Kentucky	19	15	12
Total	124	103	119
WESTERN SECTION.			
Minnesota	6	27	23
Iowa	12	14	28
Missouri	32	55	57
Louisiana	1	8	8
Texas	6	12	11
Kansas	12	13	21
Nebraska	8	5	16
Colorado	5	24	23
Utah	1	3	9
Montana	0	1	5
Oregon	2	5	2
California	4	14	47
Total	84	181	250
Scattering States	7	10	14
Total of section	91	191	264
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
Canada	6	4	29
Hawawaiian Islands	3	10	2
Japan	0	5	5
Turkey	0	5	0
Wales	0	5	0
Ireland	5	1	1
Total	14	30	37
Scattered	15	13	27
Total of foreign countries	29	43	64
Grand total	1,088	2,294	3,605

The annual catalogue of the Yale Law School, just issued, shows some changes. The new men among the Faculty are: George P. Watrous, D. C. L., Professor of Contracts and Torts; James H. Webb, S. B., LL. D., Instructor in Criminal Law; Edwin B. Gager, B. A., Instructor in Equity; John Wurts, LL. D., Instructor in Elementary Law and Real Property; Francis W. Shillitto, Instructor in Bookkeeping and Accounts; Edward V. Raynolds, D. C. L., Instructor in Comparative Jurisprudence; Robert C. Morris, D. C. L., Instructor in the French Codes; Robert S. Alexander, and Edmund T. Buckingham, B. A., Assistant Librarians. The course of study will be lengthened at the close of the year 1895-96 to three years. Bachelors of Arts of approved colleges will be permitted to complete the three years' course in two years. On June 25, 1896, examinations for admission will be held in the following places: Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, Milwaukee, New-York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Ore.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Francisco, Tacoma, and at Washington, D. C. After this year the fees will be increased slightly. The total number of students in the school this year is as follows: Graduates, 24; seniors, 86; juniors, 110; special students, 14. Total, 224.

The growth of the Yale Medical School is pleasing to the Faculty in that department of the university. Much of the increasing popularity is due to the Dean, Prof. Herbert E. Smith. Beginning with 1868, the growth in numbers has been as follows: 1886-87, 27; 1888, 26; 1889, 35; 1890, 54; 1891, 63; 1892, 74; 1893, 76; 1894, 80; 1895, 100; 1896, 130. Not only in numbers has the Medical School made advances, but also in its equipment has it been steadily improving. Medical Hall has been entirely remodeled in order that the requirements in laboratory instruction might be met, and a new laboratory building has been erected, which was first occupied in the Fall of 1893.

With this steady progress, a corresponding increase has not been made in the matter of endowments. President Dwight, in his annual report, speaking of the Law and Medical Schools, calls attention to this insufficiency of the endowment. At the last commencement the number of instructors was increased by the appointment to regular professorships of the following: Oliver T. Osborne, Harry B. Ferris, Graham Lusk, Henry L. Swain, and Louis S. De Forest. There are now eleven professors and about twenty other instructors. The new curriculum of four years of graded schools, which was decided upon in the meeting of last May, will begin with the next session.

One of the popular points of interest to the great throng of visitors who were in this city this week attending the festivities of the Yale Prom. week, was the new "Sheff." Society home, St. Anthony Hall, at College and Wall Streets. It is regarded as one of the handsomest of the recent society buildings of Yale University, and attracts a great deal of notice. The building has only been occupied a comparatively short period. It is almost directly across the street from the home of President Dwight, and is within one block of the Yale campus on the south and of the Sheffield Scientific Schools on the north.

CURRENCY DISCUSSED AT HARVARD.

Prof. Taussig Speaks of the Situation and Suggests Remedies.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26.—What was probably the most important lecture of the year at Harvard was delivered by Prof. F. W. Taussig last Wednesday on "The Present Condition of the Currency in This Country." He is an undisputed authority on this subject though he seldom speaks out in public. Accordingly, his expression of opinion was listened to with great eagerness.

He explained in full the different kinds of currency now afloat in this country, and said that the cause of the present difficulties was that we had more currency afloat than we can use. He said that remedies for the present troublesome circumstances could be classed under two heads, proximate and ultimate. The only proximate remedy is to get rid at once of some of the excess of currency. The best way to do this would be to destroy the Treasury notes of 1890. Something of this sort is actually going on. The Treasury has begun to accumulate these notes and store them away. If the Government had had a surplus revenue in 1893 and 1895 the solution of these difficulties would have been simple enough, for, after redeeming legal tender notes, it could have put them aside. This was done in 1894-5, when the Secretary of the Treasury held back the silver dollars. The object of the three recent issues of bonds was to make up for a deficit, but the amount being more than was necessary, the Government has been able to put aside $90,000,000 of legal tender notes.

The permanent remedies are two—retirement of the legal tender notes, and separation of the two functions of the Treasury, which now has to be financial agent for the Government and also maintain a gold reserve. If the Government is to continue to issue convertible paper, it should set up a separate establishment which should be entirely free from the fluctuation of revenue. This is England's idea.

The retirement of the legal tender notes is the best plan. The strong argument for this plan is not the one ordinarily given, the "endless" chain argument, the depletion of the gold reserve. For this could be remedied by the former plan of keeping down the volume of currency. The real argument for complete retirement is the temptation to overissue. The political outlook points to a contraction of the currency.

Prof. Taussig scored the Republican Party heavily, claiming that the present low condition of the Treasury has been the result of low returns from revenue, due to the McKinley Tariff act, and the big appropriations of the Harrison Administration.

The late Martin Brimmer left $50,000 for Harvard, to come due on the death of his widow, who has a life interest in it.

The steady growth of the university is nowhere better illustrated than by the increased membership of the freshman class this year. Last year the freshman class numbered 399. This year it is 462, an increase of sixty-three. This number does not include the freshmen in the Lawrence Scientific School, who number 106, fifteen more than last year. In the membership of the freshman class in the college, Massachusetts is most largely represented, having a total of 277 men. Of these, 183 come from cities and towns within a radius of ten miles of Cambridge. The large schools of Boston do much to swell the number, though the numerous smaller preparatory schools in the suburbs send large delegations. Twenty-five States are represented in the remaining membership of the class. After Massachusetts, the seven States sending the largest number of men are: New-York, 63; Illinois, 19; Ohio, 17; Pennsylvania, 12; Maine, 11; Missouri, 11; New-Jersey, 9. Nearly all the men live in Cambridge during term time, only forty-six going back and forth from home every day.

The Harvard Union has just elected the following officers: President—J. P. Warren, '96; Vice President—F. H. Smith, '96; Secretary—H. L. Belisle, '96; Treasurer—F. Hendrick, '98. The other college debating club, the Forum, has elected the following officers: President—W. S. Youngman, Law School; Vice President—F. R. Steward, '96; Secretary—G. Gleason, '97; Treasurer—H. B. Huntington, '97.

Debating is taking a new boom under the auspices of the graduates and the Faculty. In order to give the intercollegiate debaters more practice and make the management of the debates more businesslike, it has been decided to have a committee, organized as follows: Each of the three debating societies shall elect a representative; the three so chosen shall elect three members of the Faculty, and these six shall choose three additional members from the body of graduates. The chief function of this committee will be to manage the intercollegiate debates, but it will also be responsible for the general interests of debating in college. The Union has for its representative C. E. Bryan, '96; The Forum has elected F. Dobyns, '98. The committee in full will be organized in time to take charge of the debate with Princeton on March 13.

The report of the Committee of Five on the question of having a university club at Harvard having been accepted, Charles Francis Adams, in accordance with the wishes of the graduates, has appointed the following committee to serve with him and carry the project through to completion: Major Henry Lee Higginson, '55; George G. Crocker, '64; Prof. D. B. Ames, '68; W. R. Thayer, '81; H. E. Warner, '82; Thomas C. Thacher, '82; William Endicott, third, '87; T. Nelson Perkins, '91; J. D. Greene, '96. Mr. Adams is Chairman of the committee and Mr. Thayer is Secretary.

PRINCETON INTERESTED IN MUSIC.

A Series of Symphony Concerts Proposed—About College Expenses.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Under the leadership of Prof. Allan Marquand, the Faculty Chairman of the Committee on Music, this heretofore much neglected subject is receiving considerable attention at Princeton this year. In addition to the series of concerts which are being presented to the students by the Kneisel Quartet, Prof. Marquand and Alfred S. Baker of New-York have set on foot a movement looking ultimately to the founding of a School of Music, but at present taking the form of a series of symphony concerts. The first concert will be given in Alexander Hall on the evening of Feb. 13, the day appointed for the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the college.

These concerts are to be given by the University Symphony Orchestra, of which Mr. Baker is Musical Director, and the proceeds of all the concerts will be devoted to establishing a fund, which, it is hoped, may be increased sufficiently to warrant the establishment of a permanent School of Music for the study of musical composition, theory, and history, in Princeton University. The first performance will be by a full orchestra of forty musicians, selected from the Philharmonic Society of New-York City, Anton Seidl, conductor. Arrangements will be made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for special train service from Trenton, Philadelphia, and New-York, and every effort is being put forth to make the event one of the social functions of the season. Manager Green of the Glee Club organization has taken hold of the business arrangements, and a competent committee of professors and alumni is in general charge.

A long list of patronesses, representing the best society of New-York, Philadelphia, and Trenton, has been announced, including among others the following ladies: Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, Mrs. Isaac N. Brokaw, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Adrian Hoffman Joline, Mrs. George Merrill, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Mrs. T. N. McCarter, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Wynant Vanderpool of New-York City; Mrs. Alexander Biddle, Mrs. Charles L. Borie, Jr., Mrs. Richard Cadwalader, Mrs. James May Duane, Mrs. S. Naudian Duer, Mrs. E. Rittenhouse Miller, Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. John S. Newbold, Mrs. James Potter, Mrs. Andrew Wheeler, Mrs. George Willing, Mrs. Caspar Wister of Philadelphia; Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, Mrs. Charles Ewing Green, Mrs. John A. Hall, Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, Mrs. Lewis Perrine, Mrs. Ferdinand Roebling, Mrs. John Scarborough, Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, Mrs. William S. Stryker, of Trenton; Mrs. George A. Armour, Mrs. Frank S. Conover, Mrs. George F. Emmons, Mrs. James O. Murray, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. William M. Sloane, Mrs. Stockton, and Mrs. J. Thompson Swain of Princeton.

The frequent and often exaggerated statements that have been going the rounds of the periodical press on the subject of high expenses at the larger American universities have been a matter of considerable concern to Princeton's constituency, and have finally called forth editorial expression from the undergraduate press. In a recent issue The Daily Princetonian published the following remarks under the caption, "Expenses at Princeton," which the sons of Nassau will read with interest:

"Some of our readers must have noticed in several of the magazines and religious weeklies during the past year articles written to show that the small colleges of our country are doing better work in teaching and training men for life than the large institutions which have undergraduate courses of study. As long as the writers deal with statements such as these we can afford to let them pass unobserved; but when in addition to the claims noted above the matter of expense is brought in, the larger colleges in defense and justice to themselves, and to those who hope to enjoy their advantages later, are forced to act in the matter and to show the falsity of the statements. One of the articles referred to says, 'The average cost of the student per year at the leading colleges is larger than the total income of the average American family. Every element of the cost of an education has in the last sixty years increased three or four fold. The cost of an education is keeping many men from receiving it, and the question, therefore, recurs, 'Can anything be done to open the way to boys who want to go to college, but who cannot pass through the narrow financial door?'

"Now we have neither the space nor the accurate statement of facts at hand to enter into a complete reply to these charges. We cannot, however, refrain from pointing out the fallacy in 'average expenses.' The average at any place, such as Princeton, where there is a large number of men of independent means, must, of course, be high. But this average shows nothing about the minimum of expenses. We would venture the assertion that for every man here who spends a thousand dollars a year there are ten who spend five hundred or less, and this amount can be reduced by scholarships and by energetic work on the part of the student to an amount which is not burdensome to any man who really desires a college education. And the men who spend little, or who earn their own way partly or entirely, are just as much respected, if they are worthy of respect, as the men whose expenses are larger. The distinctions of great wealth are not powerful here. If manliness be the test, the man of little means here stands on an equal footing with the rich, and if ability, then he may stand above him, if his abilities put him there.

"We can say very positively that the matter of expenses need deter no energetic young man from coming here. Besides having here an equal chance with those of larger means, he can, if he so desires, earn a good part of his expenses in different kinds of work. The man who has to earn his way through college would have to do so in a small institution where the opportunities are not as good as they are here, with not much difference in minimum expenses."

The necessary annual expenses, as stated in the official college catalogue, are: Maximum, $655; medium, $443; minimum, $191.

The general arrangements for the annual junior promenade, which will occur on the night of Feb. 7, have been completed, and the committee in charge is sparing no pains to make the dance a success in very particular. An unusually large number of preliminary dance cards have been issued, and the attendance promises to be greater than for many years past. This is due in part to the fact that the promenade will this year for the first time be held in the new casino, which, with its ample floor space and special conveniences, offers much better accommodations than have hitherto been possible in the gymnasium. The entire decorations for the occasion are in charge of Johnson of Trenton. Lander's orchestra of New-York will furnish the music, and Tolliver of Philadelphia the supper. Among the patronesses are Mrs. R. M. Cadwalader of Philadelphia, Mrs. Henry M. Alexander of New-York, Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer of New-York, Mrs. A. B. McNish of New-York, Mrs. G. J. Geer of Summit, N. J.; Mrs. J. Grier Hibben of Princeton, Mrs. U. V. Brokaw of New-York, Mrs. Siricold Godfrey, Mrs. J. M. Rhodes of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. B. Roberts of Philadelphia, Mrs. Andrew Wheeler, Mrs. W. M. Sloane of Princeton, Mrs. E. S. Lewis of Princeton, Mrs. F. L. Patton of Princeton, Mrs. W. E. Lowe, Mrs. C. L. Blair of New-York, Mrs. A. J. Milbank of New-York, Mrs. C. Illingworth of Orange, N. J.; Mrs. S. M. Dickinson of Trenton, Mrs. F. W. Roebling of Trenton.

Major Hotchkiss, the chief of engineers under Gen. Stonewall Jackson, lectured before the students of the university in Alexander Hall on Friday night on "The Relation of Topographical Forms to Military Manoeuvres." Major Hotchkiss had much to do with the valley campaign in 1862, and with the use of the blackboard he indicated the substance of his lecture as illustrated by this campaign.

Principal Morgan of University College, Bristol, England, delivered the first lecture of the season in the Spencer Trask course on Thursday night on the subject, "Habit and Instinct." It is hoped that Lieut. R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, and Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer, will lecture before the students in the near future, and a movement is on foot to secure them.

The preliminary Baird contests in oratory and disputation took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the selection of the following men to compete in the final contests, which will take place the first week in February: In disputation, Alexander Nelson Easton, '96, of Summit, N. J.; Edward William Hamilton, '96, of New-York; Robert M. McElroy of Kentucky, and Harry Gordon Pierce, Jr., '96, of Wayland, N. Y.; in oratory, N. W. Harkness, '96, of Philadelphia; B. A. Masson, '96, of Iowa; John J. Moment, '96, of Ontario; Ralph Barton Perry, '96, of New-York City; J. M. Trout, '96, of Delaware, and George H. Waters, '96, of New-York.

FESTIVITIES AT CORNELL.

Juniors and Sophomores Preparing for Dances and Cotillions.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the intercollegiate debate with Pennsylvania next month. The President of the Debate Union has appointed a committee of fifteen to have charge of all arrangements. At its last meeting the committee decided to hold the debate in the new Lyceum Opera House. This is a departure from previous years, and will make the debate more of a society affair. After the contest a banquet will be given in honor of the Pennsylvanians. Among those expected to be present are Gov. Morton and Lieut. Gov. Saxton. Joseph H. Choate of the New-York bar has been invited to act as one of the Judges.

The Junior Promenade Committee published its list of dances to-day. The drawing for boxes takes place on Monday evening, and a larger number than ever before have entered applications for places at the drawing. The boxes, by means of a new scheme of decoration, will be so arranged as to have the appearance of being set in a recess, and will be, in fact, miniature parlors. A unique feature of the decorations will be the absence of all color display of a decided nature. The main ground of the decorations will be pure white, relieved by the green of running smilax and hot-house growths. The committee estimate that twenty-six boxes will be taken at the drawing.

The Sophomore Cotillion Committee has also been busy making preparations for the class dance, which will occur the Wednesday evening of junior week, or Feb. 5. The list of dances published includes fifteen waltzes and fifteen two-steps. The cotillion, which will precede, will be led by W. J. Childs of Utica, N. Y., and will last one hour and a half. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. Schurman, wife of the President; Mrs. Andrew D. White, Mrs. Robert Thurston, Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Cuthbert W. Pound, Mrs. Edward Hitchcock, Mrs. Ebenezer Treman, Mrs. Horatio S. White, and Mrs. William Hammond.

Leonard Pearson, '88, has been appointed State Veterinary Surgeon of Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of the Cornell School of Veterinary Science.

The university dramatic club, The Masque, is now rehearsing daily for its junior week play. Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man" will be presented, with the following cast:

Honeywood	M. Upham, '97
Sir William Honeywood	H. M. Smith, '99
Croaker	R. F. Wilcox, '97
Jarvis	George Hillyer, Jr., '96
Softy	J. M. Parker, '96
Dubarbien	C. M. Howe, '97
Balliff	F. S. Hansell, '96
Flannigan	E. Ballard, '97
Post Boy	H. M. Bell, '98
Miss Richland	E. F. Goodman, '99
Mrs. Croaker	G. W. La Painte, Jr., '99
Olivia	H. R. Gaboy, '97
Garnet	M. F. Connelly, '99

A series of eight lectures in the course of military science is being given before the university by Prof. Morse Stephens, formerly of Oxford, on the campaign of 1815, ending in the battle of Waterloo.

Prof. George W. Jones of the Mathematical Faculty has just turned out a new drill book on trigonometry. It will be used by the entering class next year.

Work on the new State Veterinary College is well advanced, and it is expected that the buildings will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next university year. Prof. James Law, who will be Dean of the college, is a Scotchman. Before coming to this country he was a teacher at the New Veterinary College in Edinburgh, and he also taught at the Albert Veterinary College in London. Prof. Law has acted in this country on various important commissions. He has been consulting veterinarian to the New-York State Agricultural Society, State Veterinarian, Acting Field Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Illinois, Maryland, and New-York, veterinarian to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was Chairman of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission for three years.

The Cornellian Board has awarded the Fall term prizes as follows: The general prize for best literary work, to Miss L. C. Swift, '97; for artistic work, to F. C. Slade, '96. The special freshman prizes were awarded to H. B. Lee for literary work and to J. F. Goodman for artistic work.

The freshmen have been compelled by the Faculty to announce the date of their banquet and to make it public. It will be held on the Friday following Washington's Birthday.

EXAMINATIONS AT COLUMBIA.

Hard Work for the Students of All Classes in the Next Two Weeks.

During the next two weeks Columbia College students will be actively engaged with the regular midyear examinations. These tests are for the purpose of ascertaining exactly where the collegians stand in their work for what is known as the first term. This comes to a close with the examinations on Saturday, Feb. 8. This coming week the freshman and sophomore classes will be in the throes, while the juniors and seniors will have a seven days' vacation, obviously for the express purpose of cramming. Next week the lower classmen will have a rest, and the upper classmen will take examinations.

The Shakespeare Society recently elected the following officers: President—E. H. Daly; Vice President—Joseph M. Proskauer; Secretary—E. E. Spiegelberg; Treasurer—C. F. Wheaton. During the coming season it is proposed to emphasize the social side of the organization. To do this it has been thought best to hold informal evening meetings from time to time. It has likewise been decided that the members shall listen to a number of lectures by prominent actors.

A new "Columbia Song Book" has been issued. It has a most attractive cover, printed in the college colors, and ornamented with a picturesque representation of the new library building. It contains all the old Columbia standbys, together with the favorite pieces of the Glee Club, and a number of songs recently written for this edition.

Since the recent intercollegiate chess tournament the game seems to have become more popular at Columbia. The members of the Labourdonnais Club have lately procured the use of Dr. Chandler's Chemical Museum, where they play almost every afternoon.

Prof. Brander Matthews will soon publish a work on "American Literature." Prof. G. R. Carpenter of the rhetoric department is engaged in writing a life of Whittier for the American Men of Letters Series.

The University of Chicago has accepted the few conditions put forth by Columbia for the interuniversity debate, and the contest is now an assured fact. On Saturday last President Bradt of the Debating Union received a reply to the last letter which he wrote to the Chicagoans. The Westerners therein stated that they were willing to come to New-York if Columbia would defray their expenses. They also assented to the other principal request, that the contestants shall be chosen from the entire universities, instead of from particular departments.

The Columbia men, who happened to be at the college Saturday, were jubilant over this reply. They said they would be glad to defray the expenses—nothing would be easier than a popular subscription by the graduates and undergraduates. They thought it highly probable that the formal challenge would be drawn up and dispatched within the next few days.

Since the proposed date, about the middle of April, is not very remote calls will immediately be issued for candidates. Trials and preliminaries will soon be held, and all other details arranged.

The Barnard and Philolexian Literary Societies have suspended business until Feb. 14. The cause of this action is that the members do not care to interrupt their work for the midyear examinations. At the last meeting of the Philolexian Society the following officers were elected: President—C. F. Wheaton, '97; Vice President—J. M. Proskauer, '96; Secretary—F. S. Hackett, '99; Treasurer—C. C. Burke, '98.

The annual concert of the musical clubs will take place on the evening of Feb. 20 at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

The Columbia College Musical Society will produce at the Carnegie Lyceum, during the week beginning April 20, a two-act operetta, entitled "The Buccaneer." The words are by Guy Wetmore Carryl and the music by K. M. Murchison, Jr. President Ryerson of the Musical Society has appointed the following to act as a Patroness Committee: Faneuil Suydam Weisse, C. Du Pont Coudert, Louis Fitzgerald, George Greer, Ernest Iselin, Maxwell Loster, William Goodby Loew, Harold Hoyte Oddie, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., David Reed Williams, Charles Siedler Adams, Ellery Oswald Anderson, Rogers Hammond Bacon, J. Searle Barclay, F. Alden Batcheller, Putnam Asbury Bates, George Raimes Beach, W. Allen Belden, William Arthur Bostwick, William Newton Ryerson. The committee met on Wednesday for the purpose of organization. Mr. Weisse was elected Chairman. The entire proceeds of the series of performances will go to the support of the Columbia 'Varsity crew.

STEVENS INSTITUTE'S ANNIVERSARY

Students Planning to Celebrate Its Twenty-fifth Year.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 26.—This year being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college, the students are in favor of having some special celebration in commemoration of that event, during the week of the junior ball or during Commencement Week. The President of the senior class has appointed the following committee to push the scheme and to look after the seniors' share of the arrangements if it is carried through: Messrs. Faulks, Maul, Boucher, Messimer, and Whitman. Walter Kidde, O. M. Kelly, Rudolph V. Rose, Charles Hidden, and A. B. Macbeth have been appointed by the President of the junior class for the same purpose.

President Morton has recently received a request from those interested in the Squire bill, which Congress is to consider, that the Faculty and Board of Trustees of Stevens Institute pass a memorial in favor of the bill and send it to Congress. The bill provides that graduates of technical schools, having received appointments, may, after a year's time at Annapolis, be employed by the Government, in the navy, receiving their rank and promotion the same as the line officers. It is very probable the request will be granted, as President Morton has expressed himself favorably with regard to the general provisions of the bill.

A meeting of the Engineering Society was held on Friday. The principal paper was presented by Dr. Mayer, on "The Variation of the Modulus of Elasticity, with Change of Temperature, of Glass, Steel, Zinc, Silver, Brass, Bell Metal, &c." Dr. Mayer also gave a number of experiments on the acoustic properties of aluminium. Mr. Dickerson, '96, gave a review of the current mechanical journals, and Mr. Boucher one of the current electrical journals.

The January or Winter number of The Stevens Indicator came out on Wednesday. It contained an article by Prof. Wood on "The Turbine of the Niagara Power Company"; "Curious Mechanical Movements," by Prof. C. W. MacCord; "Gaseous Compounds of Iron and Nickel with Carbonic Oxide and Their Curious Effect on Burner Tips," by President Henry Morton; "The Magnetic Properties of Nickel Steel," by Edward P. Buffett, M. E., '94; "Measurements of Temperatures of Steam," by Prof. D. S. Jacobus.

An Engineering Corps of the Naval Reserve is about to be organized in New-Jersey, and it is hoped to form the larger part of it from members of Stevens. F. P. Hart of Hoboken, a Stevens graduate, is one of the movers in the scheme. A meeting was held on the Portsmouth, moored at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, on Monday. The work will give the men a great deal of practical engineering experience, and is enthusiastically supported by a number of the Faculty.

At a meeting of the Stevens Social Society, it was decided not to change the date of the next dance, as proposed on account of the Charity Ball in New-York coming on the same night. The President was instructed to appoint a committee to look into the feasibility of having a cotillion at the dance after the Easter holidays.

At a meeting of the Photographic Society Tuesday, it was decided to have an exhibit of the work done by the society during the year, and Messrs. Munby, Towne, and Wachter were appointed to have charge of it. It will probably be held some time in February. On Monday the use and advantages of some new sensitive paper will be demonstrated before the society.

On Sunday last President Morton lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association, on the "Relation of Science to Religion."

CLASS INTERESTS AT RUTGERS.

The Annual Dinner of the Juniors—Practical Chemical Study.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Jan. 26.—The junior class of Rutgers will hold its annual dinner at the Mansion House on the evening of Jan. 29.

The chemical section of the senior class recently visited a mineral water establishment in New-York, and were conducted through the works by the head chemist, who explained the details and processes of manufacturing the various waters. This class has visited several manufactories in this vicinity in connection with the study of technical chemistry.

Alfred Drury, '96, met with a serious accident Monday night. He attended a meeting of the Choral Society at the Second Reformed Church, and, going out to get some fresh air, fell down an areaway, a distance of twenty feet. He received a bad scalp wound, and injured his back and ankle. His injuries confined him to bed for several days, and he has not fully recovered from the effects of the fall.

The class of '99 has chosen Banta, Edgar, Ross, Marker, and Fischer as its Athletic Committee.

At a meeting of the senior class, Lester Inglis was chosen to deliver the address to the President in place of Henry Marelli, resigned. A. B. Roome, Lester Inglis, and J. L. Duryea were chosen as the Class Day Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett of Jersey City on Thursday evening delivered an illustrated lecture before the Society of Inquiry of the Theological Seminary in the College Arts Building, his subject being, "A Week in the Land of the Bible."

A delightful entertainment was provided at the reception of the Rutgers College Christian Association Wednesday night. The assembly room in Winant's Hall was filled with the students and their friends, and several members of the Faculty and their wives were present. The special feature was the recital of a monologue by Prof. E. S. Barbour. The college song by the Glee Club was the beginning of an interesting programme. The Mandolin and Guitar Clubs also contributed to the evening's enjoyment.

A course of five lectures has been arranged in the interest of the College Athletic Association. It will commence on Feb. 12, and will continue on the following Wednesday evenings. The first of the series will be delivered by George W. Cable, and he will be followed by Mr. Mayble, J. Hopkinson Smith, Capt. T. S. Chester, and Prof. Barbour.

THE REMOVAL OF UNION.

Waiting for Albany's Proposition—Strong Elements in Opposition.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The subject of removing Union College to Albany is the main topic of interest here, and a meeting was held in Albany Saturday to organize the movement. In an interview with THE NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent, President Raymond authorized the following statement:

"This subject has been discussed for some time, but nothing definite has as yet been done. It is felt that some conclusion must be reached at once, for the uncertainty is hurting the college. Alumni refuse to give money until they know where it is to be placed. I will not attend the Albany meeting or send a favorable letter, as has been stated."

The college authorities refuse either to favor or to antagonize the movement, but are waiting to see what Albany offers, and will then act for the best interests of the college. It is believed, however, that there would be no objection made by the authorities to removal if satisfactory offers were made. The Chicago alumni subscribed the money a year ago for a new dormitory, but it has not yet been built, and the Alpha Delta Phi Chapter House has advanced no further than the foundation. Sentiment, a large number of the alumni, the local Trustees, and other influences are arrayed against removal, and no one can guess the outcome. A meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held Tuesday and the matter will probably be discussed.

Prof. James R. Truax will give a second course of lectures before the university extension class of Salem, N. Y., on the general subject of "American Literature."

The will of the late Thomas Armstrong of Plattsburg, who left his estate to Union College, is being contested because it leaves nothing for his widow and son. The property in dispute is valued at over $200,000.

The Alumni Association of Northern New-York will hold its annual banquet Tuesday at the Kenmore, Albany. A quartet from the students, composed of Green, Beattie, Gillespie, and MacMahon, will sing.

The committee appointed to arrange for the junior banquet consists of A. H. Birch, L. F. O'Neill, and Herman Herring.

Instructor Bennett gave a lecture before the Shakespeare Club on Thursday on "The Distinctive Features of the Greek Drama," illustrating by readings from Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. Cotton and Pershing, from the junior class, and MacMillan, Fisher, and Nelson, from the sophomore class, were elected members. A committee was appointed to procure a cut for The Garnet.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Hall of Philosophy to be Begun at Once—Effects of Tobacco.

The English Department Library of the University of New-York has received from a woman friend a valuable gift of 134 volumes octavo, handsomely bound in brown morocco, top edges gilt, containing the complete publications of the Early English Text Society, being the original series from the beginning in 1864 down to 1886, including the extra series.

It has been decided to immediately build the foundation of the Hall of Philosophy, which is to stand north of the library building, in order that the earth taken from the basement of the library may be used to complete the grade at the northwest corner of the campus, next the ambulatory.

The lecture of Prof. Robert W. Hall, in the Havemeyer Laboratory, Monday evening, upon "Illuminants, Ancient and Modern," drew a full house of residents of University Heights and Fordham. A score of experiments were shown—from one which converted an ordinary candle into a gas machine, down to the latest patent burner.

The University Item is planning a serial history of the region on the other side of the Harlem, overlooked by University Heights. Aid has been promised by the Professor of History. It is to be followed by a new serial history of the university, including biographies.

A reception was given to the sophomore class at the residence of the Chancellor Friday. The company included the professors who give lectures to the sophomores.

The librarian reports that the average increase of the university library for the last three years has been between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes a year. A much more rapid increase is anticipated when the library building is opened.

No little enthusiasm is being awakened among the students respecting the Metropolitan Opera House entertainment in March, by 100 amateur singers, on behalf of the athletic fund. Many prominent citizens are interesting themselves in its success.

Director Cann of the university gymnasium reports the average of the freshman class at nineteen and a quarter years. One-quarter of the class use tobacco, and the average lung capacity of these smokers is only 192 inches, while the average lung capacity of the non-smokers is 210 cubic inches, or more then ten per cent. above the former.

By vote of the Faculty, an elementary course in chemistry has been prescribed for all the members of the present freshman class. They have also provided a re-examination of conditioned students in physics, to be held on any one of the first four days of this week.

The course in social problems will treat of immigration, pauperism, and crime, with special reference to conditions in the United States.

The second monthly athletic and gymnastic exhibition will take place in the gymnasium Feb. 4.

Examinations began Friday and will continue throughout this week.

CITY COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS ENDED

Growth in Scholarship and Expenses of the Institution.

The review examinations at City College ended Friday, to the satisfaction of tutors and students. These examinations have been held for the past two weeks, and were conducted by means of oral recitations, and in accordance with the schedule of recitations pursued during the term. The difference between the term and examination work lay mainly in the greater length of the daily lessons and the omission of explanations on the part of the instructor. The Faculty will meet during the next two weeks to decide the doubtful cases.

The Executive Committee of the college has been reorganized. It now consists of the following: Alexander P. Ketchum, Chairman; Robert Maclay, Auguste P. Montant, Emile Beneville, Hugh Kelly, Charles Strauss, Joseph J. Little, John L. N. Hunt, Jacob W. Mack, and Alexander S. Webb ex officio.

President Webb is arranging a table showing the detailed expenses of the college for the last twenty years. The table only goes as far back as 1887 at present, but it shows that the college has been run with economy. The number of students has steadily increased, until there are now 1,355 in the college. The officers of the college have been forced to increase the corps of instructors, and even now the classes are too large for advantageous teaching.

The expenses for books and other incidentals ran so high last year that for the first time in twenty years the entire appropriation of $150,000 was applied for. The prospect of a much larger increase in the number of students is the cause of the application by the Board of Trustees to the Legislature for a further appropriation of $25,000 a year.

The following figures show the expenses of the college for the five years preceding 1887: 1883, $120,702.25; 1884, $144,717.90; 1885, $133,291.44; 1886, $135,042.14; 1887, $135,804.61.

The New-York Graduate Association, the City College, and Columbia College charges of the fraternity Theta Delta Chi, will give a reception and dinner to Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey at Delmonico's Feb. 14. The Governor's picture will be on the menu and on the invitations. All of the members of the fraternity in the class of '68 at Lafayette College, which was the Governor's class, will attend in a body.

NORMAL COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

Addresses, Music, a Play, a Poem, a Minuet, and Toasts.

Two hundred members and friends of the Alpha Beta Gamma Literary Society of the Normal College were present Monday at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution. The exercises, which were held in the college chapel, were opened by an address by Miss Margaret C. Wood, President of the society. The principal features of the programme were the presentation of a farce, entitled "The Economical Boomerang," and of "Ye Olden Tyme Minuet."

The farce was well presented and reflected credit upon those who took part. The cast was as follows: Mr. Dabbleton, Miss Georgia W. Wemyss; Mr. Bird Plover, Miss Maude Hopkins; Doctor, Miss Elsie Phelon; Mrs. Dabbleton, Miss Ethel Mayor; Mrs. Bird Plover, Miss Mabel C. Sammis; Maggie, Miss Selma Levy.

A pretty effect was produced in the minuet by turning various colored calcium lights on the young women. The eight who took part were Miss Dreyfus, Miss Drucker, Miss Schwartz, Miss Toone, Miss Bren, Miss Brandon, Miss Childs, and Miss Hirsch.

An original poem was read by Miss Amelia Burr, and a piano solo was rendered by Miss Elsie Goldberg.

The reunion was held in the calisthenium. Twenty-five tables were arranged around the room, representing the age of the society. They were decorated alternately with gold and blue, the colors of the organization. An ebony gavel, mounted with silver and ivory, was presented to the society by Miss Elsie Lowenstein.

The toasts were: "Our Alma Mater," Miss Helen Gray Cone; "The Alumnae," Dr. Jenny B. Merrill; "The Philomathean Society," by Miss F. Senner; "The Alpha Beta Gamma Society," Prof. Eugene Aubert; "The Founders," Miss Clara Aub; "The Honorary Members," Miss Quart; "The Normal College Song," Miss Margaret C. Wood.

Lectures at Union Seminary.

The list for the course of lectures in "Practical Religion and Church Unity," at Union Theological Seminary, has been announced. It consists of the following: President E. Benjamin Andrews, on "The Sin of Schism," Jan. 27; Principal G. M. Grant, on "Practical Preaching," Feb. 3; the Rev. Henry C. Potter, on "The Chicago-Lambeth Articles," Feb. 10; the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, subject to be announced, Feb. 19; Bishop John F. Hurst, on "Irenic Movements Since the Reformation," March 2; the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, on "The Unity of the Spirit, a World-Wide Necessity," March 9, and the Rev. W. Hay Aitkin, on "Winning Souls," March 16.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

147—Huntington vs. steamship Segurança. 84—Dennison Manufacturing Company vs. United States. 85—New Departure Bell Company vs. Bevin Brothers Manufacturing Company. 71—Wessels vs. steamship Ceres. 72—South Swedish Steamship Company vs. Wessels. 90—Caballos vs. schooner Warren. 91—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship G. R. Booth. 92—Waydell vs. Gabrielson. 61—Small vs. ship Dunbritton. 62—Crooks vs. same. 63—Knudson vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Salter. 2—Nathan vs. Scott. 3—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 4—Menton vs. Menton. 5—Nugent vs. Allen. 6—Marks vs. Marks. 7—Krises vs. Fruchtman. 8—Klipstein vs. Welch. 9—Ried vs. Welch. 10—Lawlor vs. Magnolia Mutual Company. 11—Fleet vs. Cronin. 12—Citroen vs. Frendenheim. 13—Schransky vs. Schransky. 14—Matter of Hawkins Lion Brewing Company. 15—Murphy vs. Murphy. 16—Matter of Lorillard. 17—Bryan, Marsh Company vs. Abbett & Smith. 18—Pratt vs. Pratt. 19—Terry vs. Estevez. 20—Patten vs. Manhattan Laundry Company. 21—Matter of Berghaus. 22—Matter of Shimmel. 23—Robinson vs. Robinson. 24—Harran vs. Foley. 25—Morgan vs. Platt. 26—Farwell vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 27—Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company vs. Mittelstaedt. 28—Sandusky Savings Bank Company vs. Huntington. 29—Olney vs. Baird. 30—Moore vs. Pon. 31—Rosenfeld vs. Philip. 32—Smith vs. Ferguson. 33—Muller vs. Dunn. 34—Ward vs. Kountze. 35—Piza vs. O'Neill. 36—Kuppenheimer vs. Pins. 37—Armstrong vs. Straus. 38—McKee vs. the Mayor &c. 39—Weil vs. Bernstein. 40—Wernert vs. Pfletscharger. 41—Kerner vs. Friend. 42—Perkins, vs. Miller. 43—Estevez vs. Terry. 44—Wuensch vs. Morning Journal Association. 45—American Lithographic Company vs. Hespe. 46—Koch vs. Buckley. 47—Arnold vs. Arnold. 48—Luchs vs. Kaiser. 49—Farjeon vs. Hammel. 50—Giamattea vs. Hopper. 51—Moss vs. Myers. 52—People &c vs. Waring. 53—Rasines vs. Olcott & Company. 54—People &c. vs. Barbar. 55—People &c. vs. Buckley. 56—McDonough vs. McDonough. 57—Matter of Widmer Stigler Company. 58—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 59—People, &c., vs. Fitch. 60—Larned vs. Doying. 61—Hirsch vs. Cohen. 62—Page Woven Wire Fence Company vs. Beernass. 63—Browne vs. Merton. 64—Paine vs. Myers. 65—O'Donnell vs. Hirall. 66—People, &c. vs. Foster. 67—Garten vs. Moore. 68—Farley vs. Fitch. 69—Trepp vs. Fowler. Shirt and Collar Company. 70—Hopper vs. Updike. 71—Croa vs. Low. 72—Novdersmith vs. Rourke. 73—Cohn vs. Pfister. 74—Jacoby vs. Lenz. 75—Jangman vs. Riedel. 76—Douglas vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 77—Carroll vs. same. 78—Patten vs. Manhattan Laundry Company. 79—Patten vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 80—Attawangan Company vs. Vendome Rubber Company. 81—Toher vs. Stonebridge. 82—People &c. vs. Doris. 83—Frankenheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—O'Hare vs. Goldner. 85—William vs. McDonald. 86—Pattison vs. Lightston. 87—Moorhead vs. Latshaw. 88—Bremmer vs. Morton. 89—Wilson vs. Nightingale. 90—Matter of Department of Docks. 91—Brennan vs. Sheehan. 92—Agett vs. White. 93—Stifter vs. Levin. 94—People &c. vs. Collis. 95—Crowe vs. Low. 96—Maul vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—1—Freudenheim vs. Raduzina. 2—Same vs. same. 3—Oliver vs. Brann. 4—Goldstein vs. Wasserman. 5—Quigg vs. International Shirt and Collar Company. 6—McCauley vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 7—Cohran vs. Reich. 8—Same vs. same. 9—Same vs. same. 10—Shaw vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 11—Raili vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 12—Ackerly vs. Osborn.

Appeals from Orders of City Court.—13—Kreizer vs. Allaire. 14—Davis vs. Bonn. 15—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 16—Kreizer vs. Allaire. 17—Balmford vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—18—Lowey vs. Fidelity Printing Company. 19—Popkin vs. William Barr Dry Goods Company. 20—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 21—Burke vs. Tindale. 22—Serrell vs. Brady. 23—Quigg vs. International Shirt and Collar Company. 24—Gleason vs. Thom. 25—Gaskell vs. Cowan. 26—Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 27—McLain vs. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. 28—Moynihan vs. McKeon. 29—Raili vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 30—Mason Stable Company vs. Lewis. 31—Newcomb vs. Hyman. 32—Lynch vs. Sauer. 33—Richards vs. Littell. 34—Uptergrove vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 35—Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 36—Schoenholtz vs. same. 37—Holm vs. Parmele Eccleston Lumber Company. 38—Hand vs. Rogers.

Appeals from Judgments of District Courts.—39—Hess vs. Smith. 40—Segal vs. Ensler. 41—Mooney vs. Dohm. 42—Myers vs. Martin. 43—Long vs. Poth. 44—Hazazer vs. Rosenfeld. 45—Morris vs. Krakauer Young Men's Association. 46—New-York Hotel and Restaurant Company vs. Poucher. 47—Neff vs. Klopfer. 48—Ulmer vs. Minster. 49—Nolte vs. Lange. 50—Solomon vs. Isaac. 51—Brill vs. Pyne. 52—Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 53—Steinweg vs. Biel. 54—McKernon vs. Kessler. 55—McDonald vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 56—Wilson vs. Brentwood Hotel Company. 57—Wilson vs. Brentwood Hotel Company. 58—Levein vs. Karm. 59—Laird vs. McGeorge. 60—Morris vs. Haas. 61—Gage vs. Billington. 62—Hutchinson vs. Walter. 63—Eckert vs. Clark. 64—Harris vs. Wolf. 65—Katz vs. Wolf. 66—Associated Physicians and Surgeons vs. O'Connor. 67—Wyse vs. Russell. 68—Goelet vs. Lawlor. 69—Rives vs. McKenna. 70—Kahn vs. Tobias. 71—Winberg vs. Bonta. 72—Patterson Gas Governor Company vs. Bayne. 73—Construction Reporter Company vs. Crowninshield. 74—Butler vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 75—Gale vs. Hechman. 76—Cooper vs. Tim. 77—Hespe vs. Wyman. 78—New-York Small Stock Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 79—Greene vs. Weckel. 80—Delise vs. Polladino. 81—Stewart vs. Arendt. 82—Beadleston & Woerz Company vs. Morton. 83—R. Taylor Company vs. Cannon. 84—Nasanowitz vs. Hauf.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—2197—McIntyre vs. Bell. At 2 P. M.—People ex rel. Bridgeport Savings Bank vs. Barker. 2005—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1378—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashion Company. 922—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 415—Dooley vs. Ashley. 1417—Horner vs. Hennessy. 1074—Bauer vs. Macauley. 1241—O'Neill vs. Lawless. 1262—Lemien vs. Lemien. 1268—Michels vs. Prendergast. 1387—Lansing vs. Machette. 1400—Miller vs. Smith. 1265—Raymond vs. Hogan. 1539—Humphreys vs. Hall. 1563—Manning vs. Manning. 1577—Kipp vs. Van Valkenburgh. 929—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 1269—Roberts vs. Engel. 1055—Lord vs. Spielmann. 1265—Raymond vs. Hogan. 1411—Helsley vs. Sternbach. 502—Murphy vs. Murphy. 655—Barnum vs. Wiley.

Highest number reached in regular call 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Stephen Ryan and John Ball.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—2579—Kelly vs. Mayor, &c. 6344—Barrie vs. Carey. 5143—Moretti vs. Manhattan Railway. 5405—Ambroso vs. Rodgers. 5404—Pizzi vs. same. 5992—Driver vs. United Life Insurance Association. 6114—Mott vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 6414—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 5837—Hanna vs. Goetting. 6917—Coleman vs. Hart. 3823—McCarron vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 3785—Lowery vs. Gibbons. 5397—Barrett vs. Coleman. 4497—Gilbert vs. Sherman. 6862—Hecht vs. Perhaes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III. and IV., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

482—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien. 419—Baer vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1359—Meyers vs. Salmon. 1360—Sellet vs. Holder. 2084—Defino vs. Stern.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2097.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V. and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., and IX. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1394—Lowenstein vs. Lombard Ayres & Co. 1399—Gutwillig vs. same. 1922—Bassett vs. Winslow. 1430—McCarthy vs. Schastay. 1901—Auerbach vs. Guilfoyle. 1933—Handwerker vs. York. 6331—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1577—Cousens vs. Wood. 2078—De Castino vs. Gautero. 2076—Same vs. same. 1702—Lee vs. The Mayor, &c. 1745—Schwarz vs. Boettger & Hense. 1980—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1943—Law vs. Stein. 2046—Turek vs. Goldberger. 2064—Goodman vs. Feldhusen. 2067—McSwegan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts X. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Joseph Gerts, Johann N. Lang, Barbara Eisinhauer, Julia Cruger, Mary E. Gelling, George Muhlhofer, Mary Murray, and Daniel Putney.

At 2 P. M.—Jacob S. Ritterband, Sophie Wilhelm, Leo Blanchet, Adolph Metzger.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1123—Kumgunda Bischoff. 966—John Bee. 1010—Frederick M. Somers. 1163—Mary E. Brennan. 1135—Henry B. Brant.

At 2 P. M.—Catharine Reab, formerly Catharine Fitzpatrick.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, C. J.; McCarthy and Schuchman, JJ.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Von Bremsen vs. Walz. 2—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gerlach. 3—Oakland Chemical Company vs. S. J. Held Company. 4—Timolat vs. same. 5—Simm vs. Van Clief. 6—Buell vs. Hollins. 7—Timolat vs. S. J. Held Company. 8—Same vs. same. 9—Oakland Chemical Company vs. S. J. Held Company. 10—Wood vs. Futick. 11—Same vs. same. 12—Quarch vs. Metz. 13—Starr vs. Hagemeyer. 14—Same vs. same. 15—Stewarts vs. Frost. 16—Glazer vs. Veritzan. 17—Henry vs. Astor Place Bank. 18—Getzelson vs. Bernstein. 19—Same vs. same. 20—Biringer vs. Aronson. 21—Same vs. same.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Gage vs. Peetsch. 2—Fernschild vs. D. G. Yeungling Brewing Company. 3—Robinson vs. Gray. 4—Stifler vs. Boggs. 5—Moskowitz vs. Hornberger. 6—Westton vs. Ryley. 7—Whelan vs. Gorton. 8—Stapleton vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 9—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 10—Hand vs. Shaw. 11—Carter, Rice & Co. vs. Howard. 12—Levy vs. Klepner. 13—Costello vs. Herbst. 14—Morehouse vs. Lyon. 15—Manson vs. Leavitt. 16—Havemeyer vs. Switzer. 17—Riker vs. Curtis.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—James Heavey and John Wheeler. 2—Charles J. Cane and Annie Williams. 3—Frederick Reidel. 4—Antonio Maggio. 5—John Ryan. 6—Isidore Rosenblet. 7—Andrew Campione. 8—William Maynard. 9—John Fitzgibbon, Schuyler Hunt, and Thomas Dooley. 10—John Harkness. 11—John J. Mullen. 12—David Coleman, alias Paul Brigham. 13—James Robinson. 14—Benjamin Fried. 15—Ling You et al. 16—William T. Mattox.

Pleadings.—1—Michael Donovan. 2—Thomas Travers, Robert Duncan, and George Smith. 3—James Giaiaghino, Louis Louer, Louis Oliver, and Thomas Garbamis. 4—Frank Foey. 5—Annie Eagan. 6—Peter Weisner and Albert Loutcher. 7—Charles Hamilton. 8—George Ward. 9—Giuseppi Guiliano. 10—John Haggerty. 11—Bernard Duffy. 12—Daniel F. Corcoran. 13—Joseph Mack. 14—George H. Wilson. 15—Rebecca Faulkner. 16—John Henry. 17—Patrick Ryan. 18—Annie Kelly. 19—John Dempsey. 20—Joseph Kingston. 21—Arthur Bergen. 22—Antonio Lowera and Pasquelia Spiro. 23—Frank Williams and George Laurier. 24—August Tatche. 25—Joseph J. Reilly. 26—Michael Prior. 27—George Mutter. 28—Michael McSweeney. 29—Frank Leismann. 30—Bertha Herman. 31—Louis Gort. 32—Thomas Cleary. 33—Thomas Beaman. 34—Wolf Silverman. 35—Thomas Brett. 36—John Shanley. 37—John Finnegan. 38—Jeremiah Kerrigan. 39—William McDevitt. 40—Henry Rapp. 41—Jacob Blum. 42—Fannie Brown. 43—Joseph Wernstein. 44—Frederick Buck. 45—Victor Oberg. 46—Carrie Baker. 47—Beril Pelikan, Kahlman Freedman, Michael Luskman, and Jacob Auguld. 48—Thomas Jackson. 49—James Clark et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Ashe. 2—John Ryan. 3—Michael Buckley. 4—Leanser Danks. 5—Alfred Kanter and Arthur Morris. 6—Nicholas Haack. 7—Giuseppi Brusa. 8—John Washburn. 9—James Mitchell. 10—Max Husted and John McCauley. 11—William Smith. 12—Joseph Finn and Peter Fleming. 13—John McGarry. 14—Michael Frank.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Kantor. 2—Isaac Oller. 3—Maggie Giel, (2,) 4—John Murray. 5—Judson R. Beck. 6—George E. Gardner. 7—Michael O'Neill, (2.) 8—Gustave Clavens. 9—Frederick Mundt and Charles Gauer. 10—James Murphy. 11—David Connors. 12—Charles O'Brien. 13—Maggie Hughes. 14—David Farrer. 15—Josie Siebert. 16—John Miller. 17—Nicolai Weiss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Horn vs. Alley—William C. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Gallagher vs. Board of Education—Thomas Allison.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—George Vaubel vs. Hannah Freedman et al.—Dallis Flanagan.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—George Brann vs. Rosa Scheuer—William H. Ricketts.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.

4108, 4109, 4110—Valentine vs. Clapp. 540—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1240—Clark vs. Fox. 2500—Strutt, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad. 3974—Biehl, infant, vs. Cody, et al. 658—Seitz vs. Weisenborn. 743—Malone vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1228—Wells vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 830—McArdle vs. Long Island Railroad. 217—Freith vs. Freith. 4092, 4093—Neidhart, infant, vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. 3644—Byrnes, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 3272—Devlin, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3799—Dargan, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 4002—Corbon, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3679—Flossman, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2976—Gallagher, administrator, vs. Reynolds et al. 3979—Noga, administrator, vs. Paul Weidman Brewing Company. 1315—Geipel vs. Steinway Railroad. 3997—Downs, infant, vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. 1232—Dolan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 864—Maher, administrator, vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 3546—Schilling, administrator, vs. Levison. 832—Eickelkraut vs. Seifert. 847—Cassidy vs. Burger Brewing Company. 856—Witteman vs. Schwartz. 859—O'Shea vs. Jordan. 860—Berkley vs. Rolleston. 880—Morris vs. Kay Printing Company. 887—Connelly vs. Maguire. 897—Maylan vs. Castle. 900—Feder vs. Seton. 901—Kemble vs. St. John's College. 904—Miller vs. City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 904.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Clement, J.

193—Packard vs. Doody. 795—Hilliard vs. Smith. 194—Hilliard vs. Smith. 203—Olsen vs. Henni. 206—Sinnott vs. Kennedy. 58—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn. 99—Buckley vs. Lovell. 107—Newman vs. Newman. 185—O'Brien vs. Whigam. 23—The People vs. The City of Brooklyn. 40—Isham vs. Post. 85—Strong vs. Strong. 92—Ralph vs. Oswald.

Highest number reached, 207.

SURROGATES COURT.—Abbott, S.

The Wills of Mary Ann Carpenter, Bridget Farrell, Julius Breitmeyer, Thomas Sweeney, Louis Wilber, James Dixon, Mary G. Brinkerhoff, Margaret Daley, Bernhardine Walter, Margaret Reedmond, Maria Schad, Elizabeth Ellis, and Katherina E. Parker.

The Accounting in the Estate of John J. Merritt and Charles R. Lynde. The estate of Albert H. Guertin (motion.) The transfer tax in estate of Hannah R. Merritt.

Contested Calendar—At 10:30 o'clock.

59—Will of John R. Ely. 4—Will of Thomas W. Lindsay. 6—will of John M. Casey. 5—Administration of Elizabeth Meyer.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J., Part I.; Aspinall, J., Part II. The following terms of the County Court of Kings County for 1896 have been appointed:

First Monday of February, 1896, Part I., Judge Hurd; Part II., Judge Aspinall.

First Monday of March, 1896, Part I., Judge Aspinall; Part II., Judge Hurd.

First Monday of April, 1896, Part I., Judge Hurd; Part II., Judge Aspinall.

First Monday of May, 1896, Part I., Judge Aspinall; Part II., Judge Hurd.

First Monday of June, 1896, Part I., Judge Hurd; Part II., Judge Aspinall.

First Monday of July, 1896, Part I., Judge Aspinall; Part II., Judge Hurd.

Second Monday of September, 1896, Part I., Judge Hurd; Part II., Judge Aspinall.

First Monday of October, 1896, Part I., Judge Aspinall; Part II., Judge Hurd.

Second Monday of November, 1896, Part I., Judge Hurd; Part II., Judge Aspinall.

First Monday of December, 1896, Part I., Judge Aspinall; Part II., Judge Hurd.

A Grand Jury and a trial jury will be summoned for each of said terms.

A calendar for civil causes will be made for each term, which will include causes triable with and without a jury.

The same will be called on the first Mondays of March and May, 1896, and the third Tuesdays of February and April, in the courtroom of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court until the new courtroom is completed.

No civil causes will be tried during July.

Ex parte application may be made in the Clerk's office or at Chambers, when the same shall be provided to either of the Judges. Motions may be noticed for any day during said terms.

Appeals from Justices' Court may be brought on for argument on any Saturday.

Chambers will be held on Saturdays or [illegible] week by the Judges alternately.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Week of Considerable Improvement in Stock Exchange Prices.

THE ADVANCE LED BY THE GRANGERS

Foreigners Beginning to Buy Again, Although in Small Amounts—The War Scare and the New Bond Issue.

MONDAY—A. M.

Prices improved steadily throughout the week, the occasional reactions being unimportant. The Granger stocks led in the advance, their average gain approximating 3 points. London was a buyer of St. Paul in the early part of the week, but later did little, either in that stock or the other international specialties. The general list showed improvement. The bond market was fairly active, and some of the speculative issues scored material gains.

The scare over possible foreign complications has died out, and the war talk which is still indulged in by Senators at Washington no longer disturbs the markets. Details as to the coming sale of bonds will not be available until Feb. 5, but in the meantime guessers are busy as to the probable outcome. It is the general belief that not more than $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 will be taken by the public, and that the remainder will go to bankers and financial institutions. The members of the recent bond syndicate in their individual capacity will undoubtedly be liberal subscribers, but at what price no one seems willing to say.

The absence of the usual January demand for investment is commented on, and is explained by the preparations being made to subscribe to the Government bond issue. The money market shows signs of improvement, particularly as regards time loans. Lenders who have been out of the market for a month or more are now willing to make loans for ninety days on mixed collateral. The foreign exchange market has been dull and firm. Gold shipments were smaller than expected. The bank statement on Saturday reflected conditions which have prevailed for several weeks. There was the usual heavy contraction in loans and a large gain in the holdings of actual money.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing, Jan. 26, '95.
American Coal	105	105	..
American Cotton Oil	17	16	24¼
American Cotton Oil pf	65	63¾	67½
American Express	110	110	111
*Amer. Sugar Refineries	105⅝	100½	89¾
*Amer. Sugar Refineries pf	98¼	96	91⅞
American Tobacco	81	74⅝	93
American Tobacco pf	102½	102½	108¼
Ann Arbor	9	9	..
Ann Arbor pf	26	26	..
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé all in pd	15	13¾	--
*Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf, when issued	23	21	..
Baltimore & Ohio	43	37¼	63½
Canada Southern	49	47¼	49½
Cedar Falls & Minn	9	9	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	14¼	16½
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	98	98	..
Chicago Gas t. r.	66½	63⅞	72½
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	76¾	72⅝	71¼
Chicago & Northwestern	99½	96⅞	95½
C., M. & St. Paul	70⅝	66⅞	55⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf	126½	126¼	118½
Chicago, Rock Island & P.	67⅛	63⅞	62⅝
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35¾	33¼	37⅜
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3½	2¾	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	26	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2⅛	1½	4¼
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18⅞	17½	16½
Consolidated Gas Co.	147	144	127
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	124¼	128½
Del., Lack. & West.	162½	162½	160½
Denver & Rio G. pf.	44¾	42½	34½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	7	7	..
Dis. & C. F., all in. pd.	16½	15	..
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	93	92	101
General Electric	27¼	23¾	33⅜
Illinois Central	95¾	95	87½
Illinois Steel Company	62½	62	..
Iowa Central	8½	8	6
Iowa Central pf	30	28	20
Laclede Gas	20½	19	25
Lake Erie & Western	20½	18½	16⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	69½	70
Lake Shore	145	140¾	138½
Long Island	82	82	87½
*L. I. Trac., all in. pd.	20	19	..
Louisville & Nashville	46	42¾	53¼
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9⅛	7¾
L., N. A. & Chicago pf	19¾	18½	23¼
Manhattan Con.	103¾	98⅛	105¾
Metropolitan Traction	104½	100½	..
Mexican Central	9	9	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19	19	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	74	74	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	43	40½	..
Miss., Kan. & Texas	11½	11½	13
Miss., Kan. & Tex. pf	25⅞	24½	21⅞
Missouri Pacific	25⅝	23⅝	21⅞
Mobile & Ohio	24	22½	..
*National Lead Co.	25¼	23¼	29¼
*National Lead Co. pf	83½	83½	79⅛
National Linseed Oil	19⅛	19	..
National Starch	5	5	6
New-England	46	46	..
New-Jersey Central	101½	97¼	88
New-York Central	98	96¼	99⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15	13¾	13¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	80	78	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	29	29	..
N.Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	15½	15	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd	29	29	..
N. Y., Sus. & West.	9¾	9⅜	13¾
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	27	23¾	40
North American	5⅜	4⅝	2⅞
Northern Pacific	3¼	3	2⅞
Northern Pacific pf	12½	12¼	15¾
Ontario Mining	10	10	..
Ontario & Western	14¼	13½	15¾
Pacific Mail	26⅜	25	20
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	3	3	3½
Peoria & Eastern	5	3	2
Phil. & Read. 1st in. pd.	11¼	8⅛	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	15½	15½	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54	52½	45
Pittsburg & Western pf	18	18	..
Pullman P. C. Co.	152	151	157
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅛	4⅜	4¼
St. Louis S. W. pf	11	10⅞	8⅞
St. Paul, M. & M.	110	110	..
St. Paul & Omaha	36½	34¾	32⅞
St. Paul & Omaha pf	121	121	..
Southern Pacific	20⅜	19¾	18
Southern Railway	9¼	8½	9½
Southern Railway pf	28¼	25¾	33
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28⅛	25	15¼
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅜	8⅞
Union Pacific	4	3¾	9
Union Pacific, t. r.	4	3⅞	..
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5½	5⅛	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10⅝	10⅝	..
U. S. Cordage gtd.	21¼	20	..
*U. S. Leather	10	9⅛	10¼
*U. S. Leather pf	63¾	61	62½
U. S. Rubber	27½	26¼	42⅜
Wabash	6⅞	6¼	5⅞
Wabash pf	16⅞	15⅝	13¾
Wells-Fargo Express	97	97	108
*Western Union Beef	7¾	7½	..
West. Union Telegraph	84¾	81½	87¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅝	10¾	9⅞
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf	35⅞	35	38

*Unlisted.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $5,332,950. The banks now hold $37,678,500 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $6,098,300, an increase in specie of $2,550,400, an increase of legal tenders of $2,116,800, a decrease in deposits of $2,663,000, and a decrease in circulation of $112,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Jan. 25, '96.	Jan. 18, '96.	Jan. 26, '95.
Loans	$447,859,900	$453,958,200	$490,158,600
Specie	76,160,900	73,610,500	81,175,600
Legal ten'rs	83,952,800	81,836,000	104,583,000
Net deposits	489,740,800	492,403,800	559,512,600
Circulation	13,810,500	13,923,400	11,820,900

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Jan. 25, '96.	Jan. 18, '96.	Jan. 26, '95.
Specie	$76,160,900	$73,610,500	$81,175,600
Legal ten'rs	83,952,800	81,836,000	104,583,000
Total reserve	$160,113,700	$155,446,500	$185,758,600
Reserve requ'd ag't deposits	122,435,200	123,100,950	139,878,150
Excess res've above legal require'ts	$37,678,500	$32,345,550	$45,880,450

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$37,678,500	1891	$23,943,125
1895	45,880,450	1890	14,268,450
1894	109,043,000	1889	20,014,800
1893	23,143,300	1888	23,258,825
1892	36,020,900	1887	22,298,450

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was steadier. Call loans were made at 3@4½ per cent., the average being about 4 per cent. Time money was in good demand, the rate being 6 per cent. Foreign bankers have made ninety-day and four-month loans at 5 per cent., stipulating, however, for repayment in gold.

Commercial paper was not in good demand. Rates were 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 6@7 per cent. for four to six months' prime, and 7@12 per cent. for good single names for the same period.

The Bank of England gained £1,643,678 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 60.90, became 62.52. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,725,000f in gold and 2,875,000 in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and irregular. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for 60-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅛@5.17¼ for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅜@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—20@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commerical, 75c premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $10,576,794, and the imports for the same period $5,295,321. The net exports, therefore, have been $5,281,473. The net exports to date in 1895 were $18,768,726, in 1894 $667,468, and in 1893 $10,661,585.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor pf	1½
American Sugar Refining	4⅝
American Sugar Refining pf	1¼
Atchison, Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	5
Canada Southern	1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	1
Chicago & Northwest	2½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	3⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	1¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	3¾
Chicago, Rhode Island & Pacific	3¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	2¼
Colorado, Hock. Valley & Toledo	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	2⅞
Delaware & Hudson	2½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	2⅛
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	3
General Electric	1⅞
Iowa Central pf	2½
Lake Erie & Western pf	1
Lake Shore	2½
Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	2½
Louisville & Nashville	2⅜
Manhattan	5
Metropolitan Traction	1
Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	1
National Lead	1¼
National Linseed Oil	1⅛
New-Jersey Central	4
New-York Central	1
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	1
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	8⅝
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	4
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	2¼
New-York, Ont. & Western	1
Pacific Mail	1⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	2⅞
Pittsburg & Western pf	1
Southern Ry. pf	2⅜
Tennessee C. & I	2⅜
United States Cordage gtd., t. r.	1¼
United States Leather pf	2⅜
United States Rubber	1
Wabash pf	1
Western Union	1⅜

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil pf	1¾
National Lead pf	1¾
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf	1
Pullman Car	1
St. Paul, M. & M	3½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s, t. r.	1
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s, w. i.	1½
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.	2
Austin & Northwestern 1st	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con	1⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv	1
Chicago Gaslight & C. 1st	1½
Colorado Midland 4s, t. r.	1
Colorado Midland con. 4s, t. r.	1½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1½
General Electric deb. 5s	1½
Kansas & Michigan 4s	1
Kansas & Texas 2d	1⅝
Kansas and T. of T. 5s	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st	1
Lake Shore 2d con., c	1¾
Lake Shore 2d con., r	1¾
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi. gen	2¾
Nashville, Cincinnati & St. Louis con	1
Northern Pacific 2d	1
Phila. & Reading 1st pf. in., 1st in. pd.	3⅞
Phila. & Reading 2d pf. in., 1st in. pd.	3¾
Phila. & Reading 3d pf. in., 1st in. pd.	2⅜
Phila. & Reading gen. R. R.	2½
Rio Grande Western 4s	1
Rock Island deb. 5s	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1
St. Paul, M. & M. con 6s	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	1
Texas Pacific 2d	1
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	2
Union Pacific col. tr. notes	1¼
Wabash 2d	1
Western Union col. tr. 5s	1

DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	1
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s	1
Eastern Tenn., Va. & Ga. gen	2
Equitable Gas of Chicago, 1st	1
Kansas Pacific con., t. r.	2
Kentucky Central 4s	2
Lake Shore 1st con., c	1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	1
Ohio Southern 1st	2
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	1
U. S. Cordage 1st, t. r.	2

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Business in railroad bonds the past week has been exceptionally dull and featureless, but there has been a firm undertone and a relatively better inquiry than any time since the beginning of the year. High-grade bonds have about recovered the loss they made in the last part of December, and are now selling at practically the same price as before the flurry, with one or two exceptions. The demand, however, is not so great as should be expected at this time of the year, when, as a rule, large investment orders appear on the Street.

Speculative issues have been stronger, with some activity in Reading bonds, which advanced upon an average of about 2 per cent. on the successful carrying through of the reorganization. The large bond houses in the Street show a little more inclination to buy securities as the result of easier money rates, time money being now obtainable at 6 per cent. for sixty days. There has always been an abundance of six months' money obtainable at 6 per cent., but investment houses were loath to lay in any large amount of bonds paying only 4 per cent. when they had to pay 6 per cent. for six months' money.

Government bonds were more active. The old 4s were somewhat weaker, while the new 4s were strong on account of the disposition shown by institutions to convert the 4s of 1907 which they held, for the 4s of 1925 which at existing prices pay a better return and have longer to run. There has been, as usual, a great deal of talk about the new issue of bonds, and many conjectures are being made as to the price the Government will obtain for them. Intending subscribers, as a rule, have not made any bids as yet, preferring to wait until the last few days to see what others are going to do. Every one seems to be at sea as to the price the new bonds will bring, but the general feeling seems to be that it will be considerably below the price the 4s of 1925, now issued, are selling at.

Several New-York and Boston institutions, including the Mercantile National Bank, Produce Exchange Bank, and Redmond, Kerr & Co. of New-York, and the International Trust Company of Boston, have advised their customers that they will subscribe for the new bonds for their account, furnishing the gold and attending to the subscription for them. This will tend to increase the amount of bonds subscribed for, as many people who are willing to buy them have not the facilities for obtaining the necessary gold.

Gas and Traction securities were quiet, with practically no transactions. There are few securities of this kind offering, and a slightly increased demand would soon restore prices to the level of last December.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 23, 1896	£47,696,381	....
Jan. 24, 1895	35,358,007	....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 23, 1896	77,487,830	£49,979,223
Jan. 24, 1895	84,322,305	49,368,603
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 23, 1896	31,431,645	13,470,705
Jan. 24, 1895	39,818,250	13,272,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 23, 1896	24,469,000	12,708,000
Jan. 24, 1895	15,504,000	13,916,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 23, 1896	8,004,000	10,010,000
Jan. 24, 1895	8,004,000	11,320,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 23, 1896	3,180,000	6,844,000
Jan. 24, 1895	4,099,000	6,868,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 23, 1896	2,738,000	1,369,000
Jan. 24, 1895	3,559,333	1,779,667
Totals last week	£195,015,856	£98,780,928
Corresponding week in 1894	189,384,840	98,991,607
Week ending Jan. 16	192,250,621	93,337,804
Corresponding week last year	187,017,965	93,386,000

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$11,145,464
Corresponding week 1895	10,398,087
Since Jan. 1, 1896	42,311,689
Corresponding period 1895	41,414,509
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,076,167
Corresponding week 1895	9,788,484
Since Jan. 1, 1896	24,842,537
Corresponding period 1895	24,751,767
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$551,440
Corresponding week 1895	125,531
Since Jan. 1, 1896	5,532,202
Corresponding period 1895	456,736
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$3,640,249
Corresponding week 1895	8,070,454
Since Jan. 1, 1896	14,489,384
Corresponding period 1895	21,542,778

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Jan. 25	$510,040,404
Balances for week ending Jan. 25	27,148,165
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 18	590,906,934
Balances for week ending Jan. 18	36,248,162
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 11	613,214,689
Balances for week ending Jan. 11	37,764,698
*Exchanges for week ending Jan. 4	645,072,289
*Balances for week ending Jan. 4	44,709,700
*Exchanges for week ending Dec. 28	667,659,266
*Balances for week ending Dec. 28	38,101,651
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 21	747,817,570
Balances for week ending Jan. 21	44,140,802

*Five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The strongest stock this week was Hudson River Telephone. The bid price is up 3 per cent., and the asked price 4 per cent. above last week's close. The payment of a 1 per cent. dividend, instead of the usual ¾ per cent., and the belief that nothing more will be heard of the opposition company, has created a good demand for it. The last sale reported was 25 shares at 44. Among the other changes in prices was an advance in the bid price for Albany City Bank stock. Union Railway of New-York City advanced to 98 bid; a sale of 20 shares was reported at 97. No stock is offered under 102. The only important change in the local bond market was a decline for Steinway 6s, which are 2 per cent. lower.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	..	67½
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	43	46
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	35	41
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	..	107
†New-York Air Brake Company	..	5
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
N. & E. Greenbush H. R. gtd. 5s	105	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110½	112½
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	98	102
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	101	103
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	125	127
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89½	90½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25.—The local security market is stagnant. It has been years since brokers have gone through a duller period than the present. Under the circumstances, the firmness of prices is noteworthy. It is almost as difficult to buy as to sell large blocks of stocks and bonds. As a matter of fact, in some instances prices have advanced. Air Brake is $1 per share higher at $161 bid, and in the National bank list the advances in the bidding range from 1 to 3 per cent. The official announcement that the Wheeling Gas Company had for the second time in its history suspended dividends had little effect upon the other natural-gas shares. It is now generally conceded that the Manchester Traction Company will pay no dividend this month, and some doubt is expressed as to whether the Duquesne and the Pittsburg Traction Companies will declare dividends at their meetings next week. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory dividend records of the various tractions, there has been no important change in quotations during the last two weeks, the belief being that when the consolidation is completed the shares will do better. Money continues very firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	5½	..
Philadelphia Company	17⅜	17⅝
Citizens' Traction	55	56
Pleasant Valley	19	19¾
Pittsburg & Birmingham	..	16¾
Duquesne Traction	32¾	..
Pitts., Ally. & Manchester	..	39
U. S. & Signal	..	15⅛
Westinghouse Air Brake	161	165

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25.—The local stock market during the week has been somewhat more active, and there is a good demand for the better class of stocks. In the bank list the following sales were made: City National at 59, National Eagle at 54, Fifth National at 45¼, Merchants' National at 63½, National Bank of Commerce at 44¾, Rhode Island National at 23, and Weybosset National at 43½. The stock of the Industrial Trust Company is somewhat firmer. The bid price has advanced to 100, with no stock offered. American Screw stock continued weak, with sales at 200. At the auction sale of stocks yesterday Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe preferred sold at 93, New-York, New-Haven and Hartford at 180, and New-York, New-Haven and Hartford debenture certificates at 135.

The insurance stocks are somewhat sought for, and few shares, if any, are offered. Providence Washington has sold at 50. Narragansett Electric Light is quiet and firm, with no sales reported. Providence Gas is in demand, and has sold at 84½. Pawtucket Gas is noticeable for its rapid advance in price. Sales have taken place at 83¾. It is rumored that there is to be a consolidation of the Pawtucket Illuminating Companies, but little is known of the matter yet.

The local money market is quiet and firm, with commercial paper quoted at 6@7 per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	44½	46
Atlantic	31½	36
Blackstone Canal	24⅞	25¼
City	58	..
Commercial	46	..
Eagle	54	..
Fifth	45	46¼
First	112	..
Fourth	119½	..
Globe	53½	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	7¼	..
Manufacturers'	140	..
Merchants'	63	64½
Mechanics'	51½	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	43¾	..
National of Commerce	44	45
Old	113	..
Providence	755	..
Phenix	70½	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second	..	128
Third	..	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	55½	..
Weybosset	43½	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	156	..
Pacific	70	..
Slater	157	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	..
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Co.	50	..
RAILROADS.		
N. Y., N. H. & H.	179	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135	136½
Providence & Springfield	97	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	252	..
Providence, Warren & B.	122½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	190	205
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	90	105
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115	118
Nicholson File	57	..
Nationl & Prov. Wors. pf	99½	103
National & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	..	42
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	68	81
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf	93	97
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	48½	..
Merchants'	49½	..
Providence Washington	49¾	..
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	81½	82½
Providence Gas	84	85
Pawtucket Gas	85	86¼
Providence Telephone	92	96
R. I. Elect. Protect	118	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
R. I. Safe Deposit	64½	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. The stock of gold is again unequaled. English firms will scarcely partake of the new American loan. Germany will probably export gold in connection with the loan. Silver was inactive. The stock market was steady, despite politics, owing to the smallness of the speculative account. Consols advanced ¼. American railway securities were quiet. Bonds were not sold freely. These advances were made: Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé As and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, each ¾; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Illinois Central, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Norfolk and Western, and Union Pacific, each ¼.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:15|Sun sets...5:12|Moon sets...5:13

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 27.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aachen	Bremen	Jan. 12
Braunschweig	Bremen	Jan. 14
Caracas	La Guayra	Jan. 21
Cevic	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 25
Croma	Dundee	Jan. 11
Marsala	Hamburg	Jan. 8
Mohican	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Oevenum	Lisbon	Jan. 10
Palatia	Hamburg	Jan. 19
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Jan. 12
San Rocco	Gibraltar	Jan. 6
Seneca	Havana	Jan. 23
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Wells City	Swansea	Jan. 13
TUESDAY, JAN. 28.		
Anchoria	Glasgow	Jan. 17
Ailsa	Kingston	Jan. 23
Caribbee	St. Thomas	Jan. 22
Friesland	Antwerp	Jan. 18
Fernfield	Hamburg	Jan. 13
Hudson	New-Orleans	Jan. 22
Leona	Galveston	Jan. 21
Teviotdale	Gibraltar	Jan. 13
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.		
City of Washington	Havana	Jan. 25
Mississippi	London	Jan. 16
THURSDAY, JAN. 30.		
Athos	Navassa	Jan. 25
Euclid	St. Lucia	Jan. 22
El Sol	New-Orleans	Jan. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Algonquin	Jan. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Jan. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Saale	Jan. 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Seguranca	Jan. 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Noordland	Jan. 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Jan. 29	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	Jan. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Jan. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trinidad	Jan. 29	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
St. Paul	Jan. 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Jan. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	Jan. 30	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Carthagena	Jan. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Colorado	Jan. 31	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Advance	Jan. 31	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mississippi	Feb. 1	London	4 Broadway.
Hudson	Feb. 1	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Seneca	Feb. 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
Campania	Feb. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Feb. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Feb. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Feb. 1	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hudson	Feb. 1	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lahn	Feb. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Feb. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Maricaibo	Feb. 5	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Orinoco	Feb. 5	Wind. Isl.	39 Broadway.
Friesland	Feb. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Feb. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Victoria	Feb. 5	London	22 State St.
Austrian	Feb. 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Jan. 26.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Fraser, Santos Dec. 25, via St. Lucia, with mdse and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Moringen, (Norw.,) Oyen, Philadelphia Jan. 25, in ballast to Bennett & Walsh.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre Jan. 18, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS England, (Br.,) Griffiths, London Jan. 10, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Ship Willie Rosenfeld, (of Bath,) Dunphy, Caleta Bueno 96 ds, with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Ship Rahane, (of Glasgow,) Collins, Calcutta 115 ds, with mdse to Ralli Brothers—vessel to John R. Livermore.

Ship Allerton, (of Liverpool,) Farmer, Caleta Buena 113 ds, with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

Bark Mary Hasbrouck, Ludwig, Auckland 118 ds, with kauri gum to Arnold, Cheney & Co.

Bark Edward L. Mayberry, (of Portland, Me.,) Hinds, Rosario 62 ds, with hides to Brown Brothers—vessel to James E. Brett.

Bark Padosa, (Aust.,) Marinovitch, Lisbon 48 ds, with mdse to Hagemeyer & Brown.

Bark Leonilda Gauci, (Br.,) Ambrosan, Smyrna 105 ds, with licorice to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Addie Morrill, (of Rockport, Me.,) Andrews, Rosario 51 ds, with hides to Baring Brothers—vessel to W. R. Grace.

Brig Starlight, Edwards, Demerara 24 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Cameo, Colbeth, Macoris 20 ds, with sugar to Bertram Brothers.

Barkentine Henry Norwell, Cookson, Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 13, with lumber to order—vessel to Smith, Gregory & Winters.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., moderate breeze, north, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Picqua, for Mediterranean ports; Norlands, for Tampa, Fla.; Pontiac, for Mediterranean ports.

Barks Victoria, for Pernambuco; Plymouth, for Port Elizabeth.

Spoken.

Bark Pactolus, from Trinidad for New-York, was spoken Jan. 20 in lat 21:15, lon 64.57.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 2:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Port Phillip, (Br.,) Capt. Grey, from New-York for Newcastle, passed Dover to-day.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Capt. Hamilton, from Palermo for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

At Pratt Institute.

An exhibit of a full set of the photographs of the Boston Public Library is announced at Pratt Institute for an early date. The collection will include a photograph of the canvas by Puvis de Chavannes, and photographs of Mr. Sargent's mural decorations. J. F. Hopkins, the Director of the department of museums, will give some informal talks on the library and its decorations during the exhibition.

Miss Louise Both-Hendriksen will give the third lecture in her course on "Historic Costume," in the assembly hall on Friday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 3:30 P. M. The subject will be "Gallic, German, and Other Costumes in the Time of Charlemagne."

The high school department has had an opportunity to express itself through the January number of The Pratt Institute Monthly, which was issued under its auspices. The magazine contains an excellent picture of the institute football team, an art supplement, consisting of a reproduction of "The Marriage of St. Catherine," by Antonio Allegri, and a great deal of interesting reading matter. Previous to preparing the subject matter of the magazine, W. A. McAndrew, Director of the department, called upon the graduates of the school to answer the question: "What studies helped you most?" The replies are interesting and suggestive, and Mr. McAndrew's comments upon them are exceedingly helpful.

The domestic art chapter of the Neighborship Association will give an entertainment on the evening of Feb. 1. This entertainment will consist of a short play, called "Place aux Dames," to be given in the assembly hall, and a dance in the gymnasium.

The Saturday morning art class is doing wonderful work in the line of sketching from life. This class is a children's class, and meets once a week, and then only for two hours and a half. The children take turns in posing, and rapid sketches are made with a view to a study of the treatment of drapery and to the representation of action.

Students at Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Miss Helen M. Gould has given to Vassar College $8,000 for the establishment of a scholarship in memory of her mother. The scholarship will be known as the Helen Day Gould Scholarship, and the recipient will be nominated by Miss Gould.

The Junior Debating Society, T and M, discussed, on Jan. 25, the questions: "Should England interfere in the Armenian question?" The affirmative was maintained by Miss Vassie James, Winnifred Kirkland, and Nancy McClelland. The opposition was supported by Miss Florence Hitchkiss, Mary Leverett, and Sarah Dudley.

The Society of the Granddaughters of the college held a social meeting on Friday afternoon in Miss Baillie's parlor, Strong Hall. Miss Marie M. Champney, '96, is President of the Society.

Mrs. Terhune, "Marion Harland," who was in Poughkeepsie to address the local branch of the Vassar Students' Aid Society, visited the college and gave a brief talk to the students on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Truman J. Backus of Brooklyn, one of Vassar's most prominent alumnae, visited the college during the week.

New Lectures at Wells.

AURORA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The class of '96 entertained the class of '99 in the Senior Parlor Friday evening. Last evening a concert was given in Music Hall by the Beethoven Trio Club of Syracuse, under the auspices of the Wells Philharmonic Club.

The mid-year examinations begin Tuesday, Jan. 28. Several new courses are offered in the new catalogue, which has been out for some time, among others a course in the history of Roman literature, to be offered as an elective the latter half of this year, and another in French dramatic works of the seventeenth century.

There have recently been added to the library a large number of new books, among them being valuable old editions of sixteenth and seventeenth century works. These have been the gift of Mr. Edward B. Judson of Syracuse.

Financial.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
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26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,228,089.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams, William M. Ingraham,
Alexander E. Orr, John J. Tucker,
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Charles R. Henderson, Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles S. Brown, Julien T. Davies,
Frederick Potter, Felix Campbell,
E. Randolph Robinson, Wesley C. Bush,
Ellis D. Williams.

WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. Company.

First mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of (3) three per cent.

New-York, January 11, 1896.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
} Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 13th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	949	1134	1345	1590	1733	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1353	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1636	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1655	1857	2050
94	316	582	803	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	406	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2213	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3882	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2266	3119	3993	4826	5700	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2276	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
289	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6356	7170
315	986	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1038	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4164	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1813	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1973	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1991	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1420	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
593	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
655	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2893	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

19TH DRAWING.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1895:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	$2,622,872.42
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1895	1,027,151.41
Total marine premiums	$3,650,023.83
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	$2,540,748.83
Losses paid during the same period	$1,218,407.55
Returns of premiums and expenses	$603,415.82

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock: City banks and other stocks	$8,059,105.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,216,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	1,000,004.90
Premium notes and bills receivable	896,431.88
Cash in bank	202,518.33
Amount	$11,374,560.11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1895, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

W. H. H. Moore, Charles H. Marshall,
A. A. Raven, Charles D. Leverich,
Joseph H. Chapman, Edward Floyd-Jones,
James Low, George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest, Lawrence Turnure,
William Degroot, Waldron P. Brown,
William H. Webb, Anson W. Hard,
Horace Gray, Isaac Bell,
Christian de Thomsen, Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett, Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley, Leander N. Lovell,
William E. Dodge, Everett Frazar,
George Bliss, William B. Boulton,
John L. Riker, George W. Quintard,
C. A. Hand, Paul L. Thebaud,
John D. Hewlett, John B. Woodward,
Gustav Amsinck, George Coppell.
N. Denton Smith,

W. H. H. MOORE, President,
A. A. RAVEN, Vice President,
F. A. PARSONS, Second Vice President.

Wagner Palace Car Stock, Union Typewriter 1st & 2d Pfd. Stock, Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railway Bond Scrip.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1896, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $138,029.82, deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1896, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
January 1, 1896. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Se'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders must deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalties the committee will then impose.

Under a clause of the mortgage, all bonds not deposited cannot collect any interest for five (5) years, and will also be deprived of the bonus paid on each bond of two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars in preferential dividend stock.

Over three-quarters of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.

G. M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
} Reorganization Committee.

New York State GOLD 3% Bonds, maturing 1906

Massachusetts State GOLD 3% Bonds, maturing 1925

Price and particulars upon application.

FARSON, LEACH & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL ST.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Jan. 27, 1896.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Feb. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 31, 1896.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 3, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, January 27, 1896.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., Jan. 25, 1896.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1896. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Friday, Jan. 31, and reopen on Friday, Feb. 21, 1896. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1, 1896.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 27, 1896.

Coupons due Feb. 1, 1896, on the Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.
CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1896.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the David Jones Co. will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. JACOB FLEISCHHAUER, Secretary.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Bankson T. Morgan, referee, Sweeney's Hotel property, 102 to 106 Park Row and 23 Duane Street, forming an L, 49.7 by 102.2 on Park Row and 22 by 69.4 by irregular on Duane Street, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $121,250.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, David Provost, referee, plot 50 by 125 on west side of Tiffany Street, 262.96 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. Due on judgment, $1,410.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., sale under a power, Pew 197 at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, 718 East Twelfth Street, south side, 258 feet east of Avenue C, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,665.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Leonard Moody has sold for Mrs. A. Farrington, to Louis Mollenhauer, at $15,000, the three-story brick dwelling 223 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, 26 by 50, on lot 33 by 130, and for H. P. Raymond, to Thomas Hegeman, at $8,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 46 St. Mark's Avenue, 20 by 42 by 90.

Mr. Henry Roth has sold to Yung Brothers, at $10,000, the three-story dwelling at the northeast corner of Bergen Street and Utica Avenue, 27.6 by 54 by 90, and to Michael Mayer, at $4,500, the three-story frame dwelling on the east side of Utica Avenue, 27.6 feet north of Bergen Street, 20 by 50 by 90.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have sold for Dr. Buckley, to Mrs. Helen Palmer, at $7,500, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 224A Sixth Avenue, 16.8 by 45 by 85.

Messrs. Corwith Brothers have sold for M. and V. Rourke, to John D. and Elizabeth Applemann, at $4,000, the two-story and basement frame dwelling 217 Monitor Street, 20 by 45 by 100.

Messrs. H. B. Tripp & Co. have sold to George P. Knapp, at $11,000, the two-and-one-half-story brownstone dwelling 32 St. James Place.

Mr. E. H. Hazlewood has sold for David Martin, to Charlotte M. Bierschenk, at $2,000, the plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Kingsland Avenue, 390 feet south of Nassau Avenue.

Mr. G. F. Hastings has sold for Charles R. Smith, to a Mrs. Bechlin, at $4,000, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 375 Sixth Avenue, 17.7 by 87.10½.

The sales at auction of Brooklyn real estate during the week amounted to $136,570. Last year in the corresponding week they were $86,300.

There were recorded in Brooklyn last week 198 mortgages, for $849,281, of which 93, for 271,853, were at more than 5 per cent., and 105, for $577,428, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 247 mortgages, for $932,125, of which 130, for $294,930, were at more than 5 per cent. and 117, for $637,195, were at 5 per cent. or less.

An Octroi Episode.

From The London Daily News.

A good illustration of the vexations caused by the octroi or local dues in France is to be found in the complaint of a gentleman who drives one of the autocars, or horseless carriages. Returning to Paris after a run, he was stopped at the fortifications by an octroi official, who asked him if he had anything to declare. "Nothing," was the reply. The official, however, was not satisfied. He made a thorough inspection of the carriage, and at length hit on a brilliant idea. "You have about a couple of litres (nearly two quarts) of paraffin left in the motor," he said, "you must pay duty on that."

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

ALDRICH COURT,
41, 43, and 45 Broadway.
Offices to let.
Four elevators, steam heat, electric light.
Several handsome large suites.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, TWO 5-story buildings, now occupied by the HOFFMAN HOUSE BAR, Nos. 1 and 3 West 24th St.; size, 50x100.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

178 MADISON AV., NEAR 67th ST.—Very desirable 4-story dwelling; rent reasonable.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Saale";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship F. Bismarck, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Capua";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antillia, (letters must be directed "per Antillia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance.")

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Coleridge; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale,Tu.,Jan. 28, 10 AM | Havel,Tu.,Feb.25, 10 AM
Lahn,Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn,Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree,Tu.,Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale,Tu.,Mch.10, 10 AM
Aller,Tu.,Feb. 18, 10 AM | Aller,Tu., Mch.17, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important ports of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F.B'm'rck,Jan.28,11 AM | ††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Kais'r W.II.,Mh.7,10AM
*Norm'nia,Feb.19, 11 AM | †Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia.Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | F. Bism'ck.Apr.9, 11AM
Normannia.M. 26,11 AM | A.Victoria.Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL ......Jan. 29 | ST. PAUL ......Feb. 19
PARIS ....Feb. 5 | PARIS........Feb. 26
NEW-YORK ....Feb. 12 | NEW-YORK.....Mar. 4

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordland, Jan. 29, noon | Westernla'd, Feb.19,noon
Friesland, Feb. 5, noon | So'thw'k,Feb.26,2:30 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Feb. 1, 2 P. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Feb. 8, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29, E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN....................Monday, Jan. 27
SEMINOLE....................Wednesday, Jan. 29
COMANCHE (new)..................Friday, Jan. 31
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Manager.

West Indian Cruises.

The S. S. ORINOCO of the QUEBEC S. S. Co. will leave NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, for a delightful cruise to BERMUDA and all the principal WEST INDIAN PORTS, touching at Jamaica on the return, and will be followed by the S. S. CARIBBEE, Feb. 15, and the S. S. MADIANA, Feb. 26. Duration of cruise, 30 days. Programme free on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 B'way, cor. Warren. Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th. Telephone 446B 38th St.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip. fifteen days in the tropics.
For further particulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

WINTER CRUISE.

Special sailing for the Tropics. The fine passenger steamer
"SILVIA"
Sails Wednesday, February 5th, 1896, for
Jamaican & Central American Ports.
Cost of entire round trip of about one month, $125.
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, 9 Stone St., N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M. | Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 8, noon. | Etruria, Feb. 22, 11 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM | Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM | Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM | Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb.19, 10 AM | Germanic, Mar.18, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MISSISSIPPI..........................Feb. 1, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ....Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC.............................March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.............................March 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, Jan. 31. | FINANCE, Feb. 10.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | L. J. Adams, G. E. A. P.R.R., 353 B'way.
[illegible] with, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train, for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12 St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

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N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9.00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10.00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs: 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex.Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M., Dining car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 P.M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P.M.

NORWICH LINE, via New London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., JANUARY 22, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) February 20, 1896, for furnishing at Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies, such as stationery, ash barrels, ranges, coal scuttles, horse blankets, horse brushes, wagon parts, wagon covers, rubber hose, harness, wagon grease, rope, iron, miscellaneous tools, hardware, etc. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof, and to increase or diminish the quantity to be delivered 20 per centum. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed Depot Q. M., Jeffersonville, Ind., A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Q. M. Gen.

Religious Notices.

"HOW TO HAVE HEAVEN UPON EARTH" will be the subject of the Rev. A. C. Dixon's address in Cooper Union next Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. H. M. Sanders will preside. W. S. Weeden, Miss Upham, and boys' brigade will sing.

Referees' Notices.

126 AND 128 WEST 129TH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—LUCY E. BLAKE and FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS, plaintiffs, against NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, which was duly affirmed by the said Court at General Term, as appears by its judgment, bearing date December 5th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed by said interlocutory judgment, will sell, by public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on January 21st, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, (being located in Section Seven, Block Number 1,913 on the Land Map of the City of New-York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with the said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the aforesaid street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of said street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, which said premises are commonly known by the street numbers one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and twenty-eight West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New-York City.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to January 24th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, January 21st, 1896.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to January 31st, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, January 24th, 1896.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY AGNES POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. BARNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on February 13th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eight (438) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Tenth Avenue (now known as Amsterdam Avenue); thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-fourth Streets, thence running eastwardly, along said centre line of the block between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-fourth Streets, twenty feet; thence running northwardly, and again parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street; and thence running westwardly, along said southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 21st, 1896.

J. ASPINWALL HODGE, Referee.
THOMAS HOOKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 4 Warren Street, New-York City.
ja23-2aw3wTh&M&F13.

YORK STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE BLAIR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of York Street distant fifty-four feet five inches westerly from the intersection of the westerly line of West Broadway with the northerly line of York Street; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of York Street forty-two feet, more or less; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to York Street and partly through a party wall seventy-four feet four inches; thence eastwardly twenty-one feet, more or less; thence northwardly and at right angles to York Street three feet five inches, more or less; thence eastwardly parallel with York Street twenty-one feet, and thence southwardly on a line at right angles to York Street and partly through a party wall eighty feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known by the street Numbers 11 and 13 York Street.—Dated New-York, January 4th, 1896.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NEAR 133D STREET.—Supreme Court, (action begun in Court of Common Pleas,) WILLARD E. HOYT, plaintiff, vs. DANIEL J. SULLIVAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered herein, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, Auctioneer, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly 10th) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly along Amsterdam Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to Amsterdam Avenue at the point or place of beginning. The above described premises lie in Section 7, Block 1,986, on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 24th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 18 Wall St., New-York City.
ja27-2aw3wM&F&f17

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN DE HART, plaintiff, against MARTY DEL DONNO and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 2, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, which on a certain map entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabell Tiffany Perry, in the 23rd Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the Fox estate," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, September 25th, 1882, by the Number 890, are designated as Lots 28 and 29 on Block 472, and taken together are more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Tiffany Street distant two hundred and sixty-two and 96-100 feet (262 96-100) northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Tiffany Street, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of said Tiffany Street fifty feet; thence westerly at right angles to said Tiffany Street one hundred and twenty-five feet, (125;) thence southerly, parallel with said Tiffany Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, at right angles to said Tiffany Street one hundred and twenty-five feet (125) to said westerly side of Tiffany Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 3, 1896.

DAVID PROVOST, Referee.
READ, HATTING & WINTNER, Attys. for Plaintiff, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City.
ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja27

CANAL STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE BLAIR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south line of Canal Street distant sixty-three feet two inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of West Broadway and Canal Street; running thence southwardly on a line drawn at right angles to Canal Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-five feet seven inches; thence westwardly twenty-six feet and one-half an inch; thence northwardly and at right angles, or nearly so, to Canal Street eighty-two feet one and one-quarter inches to the south line of Canal Street, and thence eastwardly along the south line of Canal Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, and being known by the street Number 392 Canal Street.—Dated New-York, January 4th, 1896.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja27

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN LANZER, plaintiff, against JULIUS WOLFF, Anna Wolff, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 14th, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and with the two buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Union Avenue distant (125) one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Union Avenue with the northerly line of Cedar Street, and running thence westerly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street (168) one hundred and sixty-eight feet to a line drawn parallel to the easterly line of Tinton Avenue at a distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Tinton Avenue (25) twenty-five feet and (6) six inches; thence easterly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street (64) sixty-four feet and (9) nine inches; thence southeasterly (14) fourteen and (58-100) fifty-eight-one-hundredth feet to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of Union Avenue along a line drawn parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street at a distance of (145) one hundred and forty-five feet (3) three inches northerly therefrom; thence easterly and parallel to said northerly line of Cedar Street (90) ninety feet to the westerly line of Union Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Union Avenue (20) twenty feet (3) three inches to the point or place of beginning; be all the said several distances and dimensions, more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Julius Wolff by John W. Decker on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.—Dated New-York, January 16th, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
READ, HATTING & WINTNER, Attys. for Plaintiff, 5 Beekman St., New-York City.
ja20-2aw3wM&Th&f10

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

FOSTER, WILLIAM FOWLER.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bertha M. Foster, Samuel Foster, George H. Foster, Frederick R. Foster, Harriet H. Ferguson, Edward Foster, Thomas N. Foster, Samuel F. Paul, Ida H. Steel, William F. Mitchem, Henry C. Mitchem, Lucy Mitchem, Sarah Briggs, John F. Mitchem, Alfred N. Mitchem, Charles E. Mitchem, Emily H. McClelland, Frederick P. Foster, William H. Foster, send greeting:

Whereas, Livingston Gifford of Jersey City, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the first day of November, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM FOWLER FOSTER, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at City of New-York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja20-1aw6wM&mh2

PATTERSON, JOSEPHINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William H. Patterson, as administrator of JOSEPHINE PATTERSON, (otherwise known as JOSEPHINE WEST,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to appear in this court and show cause why you should not render and settle your account as such administrator, and show cause why your account as such administrator should not be judicially settled.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. [L. S.] Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d16-1aw6w&ja27

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER. Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ja20-1aw6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
d9-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
n25-1aw6mM

BOEHMER, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BOEHMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. WILLIAM J. LE COMPTE, Jr., Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.
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SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix, 137 Broadway, New-York City.
n18-1aw6mM

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City.
d9-1aw6mM

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y.
s30-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, JAMES G. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. K. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix.
au19-1aw6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
o14-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman St., New-York.
jy22-1aw6mM

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1896. WM. L. SNYDER, LEVI R. COWPERTHWAITE, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York.
ja25-1aw6mS

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN H. COLE, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City.
jy29-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT.
ja27-1aw6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 120th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix.
o28-1aw6mM

Legal Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—JULIA D. HAVILAND, plaintiff, against PETER HERTER and Maria Anna Herter, his wife; Frank W. Herter and Rosamond Herter, his wife; J. Edward Ackley, Samuel Weil, Isaac Blyn and Nathan Blyn, Jules S. Bache, Hugo Blumenthal, Samuel Hessberg, John J. Levy, Walter J. Levy, George Smith, Junior, and Edward Smith, as administrators of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of George Smith, deceased; David A. Miller, Edward Kerbs, Jacob Weitheim, Walter A. Schiffer, George Moore Smith, as receiver of the estate and property of Isaac Levy; Hans Hemken, William Schroeder, Selig Maass, George F. Vietor, Carl Vietor, Thomas Achelis, Junior, John Achelis, Henry Abegg, Adolph Rusch, Louis Weddingen, Abraham Sondern, August Weddingen, Egelbert Hardt, Frederick A. Von Bermuth, Emil Von Bermuth, Adolph Wimpfheimer, Samuel Kubie, Adolph Cohen, Mayer Gottlieb, Max Gottlieb, Isaac Schencker, Morris Isaacs, Solomon Lyttenberg, Nathan Barnet, Amalia Zipser, Max Cohen, Sarah Radar, Samuel Schwartz, Louis Dreyer, the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, Jacob Freund, Moses Freund, Moses J. Freund, Asher Foise, and Lee E. Foise, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 13, 1895.

JACOB HALSTEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, David A. Miller, Nathan Barnet, and Max Cohen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of January, 1896, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in said city. The original summons and complaint were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of July, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 10th, 1896.

JACOB HALSTEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.
ja13-1aw6wM

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at Chambers thereof, at the Court House in said city and county on the 25th day of October, 1895.—Present: Hon. Miles Beach, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of JAMES CHAMBERS, LIMITED, for a final order dissolving the said corporation.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition of James McK. Graeff, George W. Hempstead, and Phillip A. Fischer, all and a majority of the Directors of James Chambers, Limited, duly verified by said Directors, and it appearing that the case is one of those specified in Section 2,419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it appearing that due notice of the application for this order has been given to the Attorney General of the State of New-York, now, on motion of George S. Hastings of counsel for petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Aug. C. Brown, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the 5th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

Further ordered, That the said referee proceed in accordance with the law and practice of this court, and make and file his report thereon with all convenient speed; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein, namely, the 5th day of February, 1896, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in the City of Albany, and also in The New-York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and also in The New-York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the City of New-York. MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

A copy. HENRY D. PURROY,
[L. S.] Clerk.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Petitioners, 265 Broadway, New-York City.
ja13-1aw3wM&f3

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—GEORGIE McCLURE, plaintiff, against JOHN MONAHAN, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Gertrude E. Cannon, deceased, Anthony Hart Athy, Edward M. Burrall, George H. Clowes, John W. Franklin, Mary Ann Kelly, Robert Martin, The People of the State of New-York, Samuel Hoff, as receiver of the rents and profits of the real estate described in the complaint herein, and the heirs at law of Gertrude E. Cannon, deceased, all of whom and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Second amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 20th, 1896.

MILLER & BRIGGS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Anthony Hart Athy and the heirs at law of Gertrude E. Cannon, deceased, all of whom and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff: The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 23d day of January, 1896, and filed with the second amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 24, 1896. Yours, &c.,

MILLER & BRIGGS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
ja27-1aw6wM&mh9

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against MILES N. BEATY, Wilson C. Lemert, James B. Gormly, Cyrus W. Fisher, Samuel Thomas, Inman Brothers' Construction Company, and the Fort Smith Gas Light Company, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 31st, 1895.

JAY & CANDLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 48 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the above-named defendants, Miles N. Beaty, Wilson C. Lemert, James B. Gormly, Cyrus W. Fisher, and the Fort Smith Gas Light Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated January 9th, 1896.

JAY & CANDLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 48 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York. ja13-1aw6wM&f24

Bankrupt Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE RIKER, bankrupt. In bankruptcy, No. 6657.—To whom it may concern, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Riker of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district. ENOS N. TAFT, Assignee.
ja27-1aw3wM